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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SURVEY OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

By

E. E. Ferebee

J. Pendleton Wilson, Jr.

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A Laboratory Study in the James Wilson School of Economics
of the University of Virginia

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PREFACE

This bulletin was prepared in a laboratory course in the James Wilson School of Economics of the University of Virginia. It has as its purpose an analysis and evaluation of the economic and social problems of the county today. An attempt will be made to show the readers of this survey wherein some of the more important of the shortcomings of Princess Anne County lie and how they may be rectified. Evidences of progress are recorded and an effort is made to point out the status possible for the county in the future.

One of the most valuable features of this study is the historical sketch written by Judge B. D. White of Lynnhaven, himself a native of Princess Anne County. We, along with the readers of this bulletin, are deeply indebted to him for this interesting and comprehensive account of our historic old county.

The excellent discussion of the forests of the county was furnished by Professor Chapin Jones of the University of Virginia, State Forester. To him we wish to express our appreciation of this favor.

Mention is due many citizens of the county, who in an interested and a courteous spirit of response, furnished information regarding many topics of this study. We wish to thank Miss Virginia Gatewood, Miss Emma DeCorse, and Messrs. S. S. Hardison and H. W. Ozlin for data contained in various articles in the chapter on "Evidences of Progress." Miss Cornelia Holland of Virginia Beach, Mr. J. F. Newsom of Cape Henry, Mr. R. C. Smith of Oceana, Mr. O. S. Chapman of Pungo, Mr. Will Payne of Lynnhaven, Mr. N. J. B. Etheridge of Princess Anne, and Mr. H. W. Capps of Creeds supplied us with excellent material for the chapter on "Towns."

The agricultural illustrations were furnished by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Diamond Springs through the courtesy of its director, Professor F. C. Johnson.

For valuable help and information the authors wish to express their indebtedness to Mr. J. E. Old, County Treasurer; and to Mr. J. H. Carroll, County Superintendent of Schools.

Finally, to Dr. Wilson Gee, Professor of Rural Economics and Rural Sociology at the University of Virginia, without whom this survey would never have been accomplished, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for his invaluable advice and criticism all along the line in the progress of the work.

E. E. FERESEE,

J. PENDLETON WILSON, JR.

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THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AT VIRGINIA BEACH

I

GLEANINGS IN THE HISTORY OF PRINCESS ANNE
COUNTY

By B. D. WHITE

The history of Princess Anne County begins with the sailing from London, December 19th, 1606, of the vessels Sarah Constant, Godspeed and Discovery, with 104 men and their crews. After a very tempestuous voyage of four months, this small fleet of small vessels, at four o'clock in the morning of April 26th, 1607, entered Chesapeake Bay. "It requires no extraordinary imagination to appreciate the emotions that stirred the breasts of the adventurers as they entered Chesapeake Bay on this spring morning, they had just finished a disagreeable and dangerous voyage across unknown seas in bleak winter." Well could they go ashore, with a cross in their hands and be thankful for such a scene, uniting with John Smith in saying, "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation, than Virginia." Thirty of the voyagers landed at what was afterwards called Cape Henry, and were attacked by the natives; two of the party having been wounded, they returned to their ships, and then anchored at the mouth of a river, in what is now known as Lynnhaven Bay, then called by Smith, Morton's Bay, after one of the wounded men. Percy says, "Finding the water in the river quite shallow, some of the party took the ship shallops and went up into the river several miles, and, seeing a smoke, we approached and saw some of the natives on the shore, who fled; on landing we found the natives were roasting oysters, and upon eating some, found them large and delicious in taste," thus early establishing the reputation of the famous Lynnhaven Oyster. This landing was probably on the Eastern shore of the Eastern branch of the river at the place locally known as the "Indian Settlement"—the Swepson Brooks farm. After landing, the party "Marched some three or four miles further in the woods where we saw great smokes of fire. * * * we passed through excellent ground full of flowers of divers kinds and colors, and as goodly trees as I have seen, as cedar, cypress and other kinds. Going a little further, we came into a plat of ground full of fine and beautiful strawberries, four times bigger and better than ours in England." It would appear however, that this must have been quite early for strawberries, though not impossible. On the 29th of April, the voyagers again went to Cape Henry and set up a cross, in which ceremony, no doubt Robert Hunt, the chaplain of the expedition, took part. Here, on the soil of Princess Anne was conducted the first religious ceremony of the English Church in America. The next day they visited the Indian village of Kecoughtan, and on May 13th, landed at Jamestown.

This immediate section—Princess Anne—was prior to 1637 a portion of Elizabeth City County or Shire, but in that year the part of the Shire ly-

ing on the South side of Hampton Roads was made into New Norfolk County, and the next year this County was divided into Upper and Lower Norfolk County; the former in 1645 was named Nansemond. Princess Anne County, having been created in 1694, the story of Lower Norfolk County, will, of course, be the history of the former down to that year, hence we will deal with this section as an entirety, as the principal activities were then in that part of Lower Norfolk County now constituting Princess Anne. One of the most prominent, if not the most prominent, man of these early days in this County, was Adam Thorogood; he came over from England in 1621, and settled on the Lynnhaven River at or near the town of Lynnhaven, which is hereinafter mentioned under the title of "Early Towns." Thorogood became a large land owner, a Justice of the Court, and a member of the Governor's Council. In 1640, possibly in 1636, he built the first brick house of importance in the County; so well and substantially built, that it is yet standing in a splendid state of preservation, and is claimed to be the oldest brick residence in the State. Religion, or the lack of it, constitutes a large part of the history of any community, hence no mention of these early days would be complete without mention of the established church. It is fair to assume that Thorogood, coming from an old and honorable family, should see to it that a church be erected at or near his home; and we find that the church at Lynnhaven was in 1640 ordered to be repaired, therefore it must have been erected quite a long while before that date. This church was erected on Thorogood's land, on what is now known as "Church Point," (the Truitt farm), near the present Inlet. While this old building, together with the cemetery surrounding it, has long since disappeared—the cemetery under the waters of the Lynnhaven River—yet the remains of the church were visible as late as 1850; its baptismal font and one of its pewter alms plates are still in use in Donation Church. The river, now a half-mile wide at this point, was then quite narrow, and Little Neck, in which was located the Glebe and Court House, was then connected with the Thorogood land by a log bridge. It should be said, in passing, that the original Inlet thru which the Voyagers explored Lynnhaven River, was through what is now known as Lake Joyce, at a point a mile or more farther West than the present Inlet, this latter having been cut in order to permit the men engaged in fishing to reach the Bay without going through a rather long and tortuous route.

As population increased other churches were erected, the oldest of them now standing being Old Donation, which we think, was erected in 1694, the church being on the land adjoining the Court House in which Grace Sherwood was tried in 1706, for witchcraft, a description of whose trial will later be given. In 1754, the Eastern Shore Chapel, near Oceana, was built; then chapels at Nimmis, Pungo, or Capps Shop (as it was formerly known), Knotts Island, Blackwater, New Town and probably others, of which the record is lost; all these have long since disappeared, except Donation Church and the Eastern Shore chapel. In connection with

the churches, it might be of interest to know one of the duties of a Vestryman in these early times: "At a court held for Norfolk County, September 18th, 1695. * * * Whereas Capt. _____ hath been presented to this court by the Grand Jury for entertaining another man's wife, contrary to lawe, the woman being the wife of _____, blacksmith, late of this county, who hath been sometimes absent out of this county, and the said Capt. _____ appearing upon summons from this court, pleading his vindication, this court hath thought fitt and doe order that the Church Wardens repair forthwith to the said Capt. _____ house and admonish him and the said woman not to frequent or be seene in each other's company for the future * * *." In some instances, the church was also the place of punishment for slander. On March 2d, 1641, a woman was directed to, "Do penance in the parish church next Sabbath morning by standing in the middle alley of said church upon a stool, in a white sheet and a white wand in her hands all the time of Divine service, and shall say after the minister such words as he shall deliver unto her, before the congregation there present." We have no doubt but that services were well attended on such occasions. For failure to comply with the above order, she was to be arrested for her contempt, and the sheriff, "Shall take her to the residence of Capt. Thomas Willoughby, where she shall receive twenty lashes on her bare back," and should she fail to comply with the order she was then to receive thirty and so on up to fifty lashes. If slander was so punished in these piping days of peace, probably we should have less of it. While prohibition was not in force in these early times, yet the love of strong drink got people in trouble just as now, hence Mr. George Hawkins, on January 17th, 1652, was indicted and fined one hundred pounds of tobacco for taking a jug out of Lynnhaven Church, the same being left there for the use of the parishioners; what use the parishioners made of the jugs is not stated. Church going was evidently no more popular than now, as witness in 1678, the following: "We the grand jury sworn, have made presentment as followeth: Imprimis, we present the ministers of the County and other officers exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for not looking that the people come to church on the Lord's day to hear Divine service according to the canons of the Church of England, * * * by which neglect the Lord's day is much profaned by ill-disposed people who make no account of the Lord's day but what their pleasures lead them to do." The earliest recorded title in Virginia to real estate belonging to the Baptist Church is a deed from John Whitehead, Jr., to the Elders and rulers of the Baptist Church called Regulars, and is dated July 16, 1764, whereby one-half an acre of land was conveyed, it now being the location of the Oak Grove Baptist Church, near Pungo Ferry. The first mention of the Methodist Church we have been able to find is in 1797, when William Dawley, a minister of that Church was authorized to perform marriage ceremonies.

There is little record of schools in these early days, however, James Nimmo taught school at New Town in 1732, and the old church at Lynn-

haven was permitted, by the Vestry, to be used as a school in 1736; in 1774 Robert Dixon, who was for a long time Rector of Donation Church—then known as the brick church—devised certain property to the Vestry of Lynnhaven Parish, the income to be used in employing, “an able and discreet teacher in the Latin and Greek languages and the mixed mathematics, to teach and instruct therein such number of the poor male orphan children being natives of the parish,” as the rents and income would justify. This school was operated as late as 1819, if not later, but by some unknown method the public school trustees got possession of the property, and unwisely sold the same. Other private schools were maintained in the county, one by Rev. Robert Gatewood, near London Bridge, and known as the Eastern Shore Seminary, and another in Kempsville, known as the Kempsville Academy.

The county being practically surrounded by water, its history would not be complete unless we mentioned Chesapeake Bay. The Colonists, early realizing the importance of marking its entrance, the Grand Assembly, in 1627, discussed establishing a light at Cape Henry. The first law with reference to this was not passed until 1752, and nothing further was done until 1772, when material was placed at the Cape; after the Revolution the Federal Government took charge of the situation, and in 1789, two acres of land were ceded for the light house. The old building then erected is still standing and constitutes a picturesque landmark at the Cape: on its walls is a tablet commemorating the landing of Matthew Morton and others in April 1607. This Bay and its tributaries was a favorite haunt for pirates, and Capt. Kidd is said to have had his rendezvous in Pleasure House Creek—now Lake Joyce—which was then the inlet to Lynnhaven River: tradition also has it that Blue Beard buried some of his treasure in the sands of a hill near Cape Henry, which yet goes by the name of Blue Beard's hill. In 1669, the ship Maryland Merchant, while anchored in the Bay was seized and plundered by an unknown vessel carrying thirty guns and a large crew. Lookouts were established along the shore for all suspicious vessels, and later all ships coming to Virginia were provided with cannon and men trained to shoot them: in 1684 the English Government furnished a Ketch for the protection of the Virginia coast, and the Governor instructed the naval officers to capture Capt. Kidd, and yet Kidd was said to have been then walking the streets of Norfolk. The community was also infested with four-footed wolves, as bounties were offered for their capture.

The section appears to have been subject to severe storms: in 1649 a great storm and high tide destroyed a large quantity of tobacco stored in the various rolling houses; again in 1667 there prevailed a great storm, hail stones the size of turkey eggs fell with such force as to kill cattle, the rain falling for forty days culminating in August in a hurricane which destroyed many houses. In 1735 five hundred protestant Switzers were coming to Virginia to settle; the ship arrived at the Capes on January 3d, and anchored in Lynnhaven Bay—no doubt off the town of Lynnhaven—

suddenly a storm arose and the ship was driven ashore, a great number were drowned and many froze to death; over two-thirds of their number being lost. The ship was reckoned one of the richest that had ever come to the Colony. In March 1845, there was another great storm and tide, in which there was some loss of life, and the great numbers, estimated at 10,000, of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep were drowned, especially on the great marshes on the West side of the beach that protects the waters of Back Bay and the mainland from the ocean. Tobacco, of course, was the principal crop raised in the County, although wheat was successfully raised down to the time of the war between the States.

In the 70's of the 18th century, the price of tobacco had fallen and taxes had not been decreased; the burdens of the colonists had increased, and there was naturally much discontent. The shadow of the coming great event in the history of all the colonies had begun to fall: in Surry County a company of seditious people had met in the Devil's Field and declared they would not pay taxes. Independence having been declared, the Colony was divided by the Grand Assembly into sixteen districts, of which Norfolk Borough, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Princess Anne counties composed one, and it is rather singular that these now constitute the Second Congressional District, Southampton County, being at that time, a part of Isle of Wight. A Committee of Safety was provided for each, that for Princess Anne consisting of Anthony Lawson, Wm. Nimmo, Wm. Robinson, Christopher Wright, James Kempe, John Hancock, John Ackiss, Edward Cannon, Wm. Hancock, Fred Boush, Jacob Hunter, George Jamison, Anthony Walke, Jr., Wm. Keeling, Erasmus Haynes, Dennis Dawley, James Henley, Thomas Old, Sr., James Tooley, Cason Moore, Thomas Brock, Joel Cornick, Jr., and Wm. Woodhouse: of these twenty-three names, eleven have entirely disappeared from the County. This District was required to furnish five hundred men between the ages of sixteen and fifty for the Continental army: this was the first draft, at intervals there were others, and it is estimated that this county furnished for the Colonial army four hundred and fifty men, exclusive of the local militia. It was necessary that the army should have clothing, and the county was required to supply twenty-five suits of clothing, consisting of two shirts of linen or cotton, one pair of overalls, two pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one wool, fur or felt hat or leather cap, the articles to be "good in their kind and quality." Each of the counties was laid off into districts, there being eight in Princess Anne; and each district was required to furnish one good beef weighing not less than three hundred pounds net. Each of the counties was to furnish a good serviceable wagon, with a good cover and team of four horses and complete harness with a driver, who shall serve one month at the expense of the county: the justices met at Kemp's Landing and directed the purchase of these articles. The county was loyal to the cause of the Colonies, yet there were Tories and traitors; many of the inhabitants were

suspected of trading with the enemy and giving the English information, and these were ordered to be arrested. In June 1777, a reward was offered by the Council for the arrest of Levin Sykes, Josiah Phillips and John Ashley, leaders of a band, who by fire and murder, were terrorizing the loyal inhabitants of Princess Anne and Norfolk counties; this locally was known as Phillips' rebellion. A bill of attainder was enacted—the only one ever passed in Virginia—declaring Phillips a felon; any one was authorized to capture or kill him and he was invited to surrender himself and be executed. Phillips, apparently was the only one of the three to survive the Revolution, when he was captured, indicted, tried and executed for his many crimes.

We have been unable to trace the activities of the county in the war of 1812, except we know among the troops defending Craney Island in the battle at that place, June 22d, 1813, were men from this county; there the British were repulsed with considerable loss, in fact, so great was their defeat that they never made a second attempt to capture Norfolk. Watch houses were again established along Chesapeake Bay, one near Pleasure House Beach—now Chesapeake Beach—was taken by a British landing party while the guards were playing cards: the watch house was destroyed by fire and nearly all the guards taken prisoners. During the progress of this war, the British bombarded that portion of the county near Virginia Beach, called by the natives the "Sea Attack," and it is from this fact that a railroad station near Virginia Beach is called "Sea-tack," the balls from the cannon falling near that point. The writer has also been unable to ascertain any facts connecting the county with the war with Mexico, but it is safe to say it was represented in that conflict.

The county claims to have had the first Agricultural Fair held in Virginia. In November, 1852, at Kempsville, was held the first "Fair of the Princess Anne Agricultural Society, at which there was an extensive display of stock, grain, fruit, vegetables and poultry, as well as the handiwork of the industrious matrons and fair maidens of the county." Dr. I. N. Baxter took first prize for the best acre of corn, having a yield of eighty-seven bushels, D. M. Walke took second prize, with a yield of seventy-two bushels; Edgar Burroughs took the prize for the best acre of wheat, and James R. Walke took the first prize for the best quarter acre of ruta-baga, the yield being seventy-one and three quarter bushels, weighing fifty-eight pounds to the bushel. It was said at that time, "The county of Princess Anne is destined in a few years to become the garden spot of the State. Independent of its proximity to navigation and its inexhaustible piscatorial resources, it contains, to the extent of its territory, a larger body of valuable and productive land than any other county in Virginia. In 1852, one of its enterprising farmers realized from eight acres near eleven hundred dollars, and pitched on the same land a second crop." We wonder what the writer of that article would think could he know that from eight acres in the trucking belt as much as \$2400.00 in one year is frequently realized?

Little else can be said of the county down to the war between the States; its condition can be best described in the language of Bishop Meade, who, writing as of the year 1833, says, "In these days this immediate section was noted for the best society in Virginia. The families were interesting, hospitable, given to visiting and social pleasures. The social glass, the rich feast, the card table, the dance and the horse race were all freely indulged in through the county. * * * In no part of Virginia has the destruction of all that was old been greater."

Prior to the war between the States the county had six or eight companies of local militia, which composed the 20th Regiment; Wilson M. Bonney was Colonel, Wm. T. Griggs, Lieutenant Colonel, and John Hill, Major. The annual muster day was the big event of each year, the last being in 1860, the muster and drill taking place in a field near St. John's Baptist Church, within a short distance of the Court House. Two companies, the Seaboard Rifles and the Princess Anne Cavalry, were promptly mustered into service, the former in command of George T. Rogers, the latter in command of John Fentress. Later, other companies of infantry were organized as was a company of artillery, which at one time, was stationed at the entrenched camp near Norfolk. After the evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederates, the county had its local Federal garrisons stationed at Pungo Ferry, Kempsville, and for a short time, one near Pleasure House Beach and probably at other points. Frequent raids were made by detachments of these garrisons, several of which were piloted by a notorious negro, named "Specs" Hodges, who afterwards represented (?) the county in the General Assembly. The garrison at Pungo Ferry had a prison, and at one time had confined therein Miss Nancy White, of Knott's Island—afterwards Mrs. Eugene Ballance—who was held as a hostage for a Federal prisoner. On the farms of Dr. I. N. Baxter, at Kempsville and Greenwich, were established large camps of freed negroes, and at Cool Spring, or Rolleston, a one time residence of Governor Henry A. Wise, just a short distance west from Greenwich, was established a "Freedman's Bureau." The entrenched camp above referred to consisted of an elaborate system of breast works, extending from Broad Creek to Tanners Creek, evidences of which are still in existence: to the East of the entrenched camp, and about two miles therefrom, on what is now known as the "Norfolk County Water Works" farm, was established a training camp, at which troops from various sections of the South were trained; this camp was called the "Alabama" camp because of the fact that a great majority of the troops in training came from that State. "Home Guard" companies were organized in various sections of the county, one frequently drilling at Kempsville, many of the members thereof later joining the Confederate army. In the late World War another company of "Home Guards" was organized in Kempsville District, which company was also drilled in Kempsville, the arms for the company being this time

supplied by the county. Subsequent to the war between the States, little can again be said of the county. The people were busy mending their fortunes—a very slow process in a strictly agricultural community. Due to the fall of Norfolk early in the war, conditions in the county were probably not as bad as in some other sections of the Commonwealth; as a result, however, of changed conditions many of the old families moved away and new people came in; the names once familiar on the county records having long since disappeared.

Early Towns in Princess Anne County.

At the time of the coming of the English, there were numerous Indian settlements in the County, one called "Apasus," located at or near the mouth of Lynnhaven River. On an island in "Pleasure House Creek"—now Lake Joyce—is what is claimed to be an Indian fort or mound. In any event many Indian relics have been removed therefrom. There was probably another settlement farther up the River in that part of Great Neck locally known as the "Indian Settlement" (Brooks farm); it was probably here that Percy and other of the Voyagers found the Indians roasting oysters: there have been evidences of other settlements especially in the Pungo District, which District is said to have been named after an Indian chief. It was at, or near the mouth of Lynnhaven River, that the English established the town of "Lynnhaven;" it was here, that Adam Thorogood settled in 1621. It was in or near this town that the first court for Lower Norfolk County was held in 1637; here Mrs. Sarah Gookin kept a tavern, in which Mr. Peregrin Bland, "fed heartily and passed away the time healthfully and cheerfully, with many discourses, and drank a dram and a cup of sack," then departing for his home on the Eastern Branch, was later found dead in a field. In 1695, Argall Thorogood laid off in two acre lots on the Southern shore of the Lynnhaven River, sixty acres of land. In 1665, at this town of Lynnhaven, was established on the land of Wm. Johnson, a market place, two miles long, North and South, in which markets were to be held two days in each week. Here, as late as 1735, the English had a surveyor of the customs.

This town with its church, court, market days, the arrival and departure of ships, the landing of immigrants, and all that goes to make up life, was then the business and social center of the County, and it would be interesting, if the limits of this article permitted, to go into detail as to the manners and customs of the times. Then, as now, population shifts, the places that once were of great promise begin to decline, and so it was with Lynnhaven. In 1697 the town of New Town, on the Eastern Branch, was established by law, and fifty acres of land were laid off into two acre lots. In 1751 the Court House stocks and pillory were removed to New Town and there remained until 1778. James Nimmo taught school here in 1732—he was the Church

Clerk and a Vestryman for a long period, and the King's Attorney from 1732 to 1752; twenty years in public office: many public office holders, no doubt, wish that history in this respect, would repeat itself. New Town was a port of entry and had its English garrison.

Here Colonel Edward Hack Moseley lived, and when Lord Dunmore was entertained in Norfolk, in 1774, it became necessary to send an express "to New Town for Colonel Moseley to come to town with his famous wig and shining buckles. He being reckoned the finest gentleman we had," to dance the minuet with Lady Dunmore, the Mayor of Norfolk, Captain Abyvon, not being equal to the occasion: all the British officers were present, "with their heads powdered as white as could be."

By law, no hogs were allowed to run at large in the streets of New Town, nor were wooden chimneys permitted, and Indians were prohibited from coming in the town. This place, like Lynnhaven, was a business and social center, and here the belles of the neighborhood came to the dances given by the British officers. Another King's Attorney, Wm. Robertson, who was one of the local Committee of Safety, lived here, whose will is so quaint that an extract is taken therefrom, with the belief that the bequests therein might be followed today, with some degree of profit. By his will, dated June 23d, 1787, he gave to his "Dearly beloved wife all the affection I ever had for her. * * * To the lawyers their honesty, and wish them to avoid quibbling: to the Doctors I leave them their extravagant charges and wish a reformation. And as to the Clergy, I leave them their penury, hoping and wishing they may enjoy a sufficiency of it until they are more active in propagating the Christian religion." In 1810 Wm. Tatham laid off a town at North Landing, the legend on his plat being of interest, and reads, "Plat of the town of Cypressville, situated at the North Landing, in the County of Princess Anne, being the nearest landing to Norfolk or any inland navigation to North Carolina. The premises being surveyed and delineated by Wm. Tatham in February, 1810, there being at this time next to no magnetic variation in this part of the County." The town was laid off into 245 quarter and half acre lots, with 110 feet reserved for a right of way for a canal, which canal was begun shortly before the war between the States, though a company was chartered in 1783 to construct the same; it was then to be dug, either from the Eastern or Southern branches of the Elizabeth River. In 1809 the Federal Government was authorized to dig this canal, and the same year the Government was authorized to dig a canal from the head waters of the Elizabeth River to the head waters of the Lynnhaven. Nothing appears to have come of the town of Cypressville, though there are now standing one or two residences and a dilapidated saw mill. Tatham evidently found town building rather unremunerative, as later, he was by law, authorized to establish a lottery in order to enable him to continue his geographical researches.

Then we come to another town, whose sun has not yet set, around whose history, if the limits of this article permitted, quite a story could be written, and its ancient memories revived. That is Kempsville. While this town was not incorporated until May 5, 1783, yet it had long been an established village or settlement, known as Kemp's Landing. The town was directed to be laid out into half acre lots, they were to be sold at public auction, after advertising the sale in the Virginia Gazette, the purchasers to hold the lots subject to building, within three years, a dwelling house at least twenty feet square, with a brick chimney. As already stated, the Court was first at Lynnhaven, then when Princess Anne was carved out of Norfolk County in 1694, the Court House was first directed to be built on John Keeling's old plantation, at London Bridge, but this order was rescinded the next year, and it was then ordered to be built on the land adjoining the new brick church, (now known as Donation Church); it was in this Court House that Grace Sherwood was adjudged a witch, and directed to be "tried in the water to see how she swims therein, taking particular care that she do not drown"; in 1751, or earlier, the Court House was removed to New Town; just before Kempsville was incorporated, the Court House, in 1778, was directed to be removed to Kemp's Landing, and a Court House, prison, pillory and stocks at some convenient place therein were directed to be built, and until this was done, the Justices had repaired for a Court House the dry goods store of George Logan, and a part of the large wet goods store (bar room) was prepared for the jail—a most convenient combination, it would appear. The gray brick building now standing to the North of Dr. Whitehead's residence was the Court House, and the smaller, red brick building, in the same lot, was the jail: the former up to a few years ago being the Baptist Church, and the latter for a long time was used as a private and public school. To the East of the Court House, and about one hundred yards therefrom, stood the old tavern, with its bar; and Court House and Tavern were connected by a brick walk way. The Court House remained at Kempsville until 1824, when it was removed to its present location. Kempsville was a port of entry in colonial days, and up to the time of the war between the States, was quite a busy place. It had a public tobacco warehouse, and an inspector, whose salary was thirty-five pounds a year; the warehouse receipts passing as currency. The George Logan mentioned above was a Scotchman, was High sheriff of the County from 1762 to 1770, and from 1772 to 1775 one of the Justices of the County, the several justices then serving as the County Court; he was a loyalist during the Revolution, and after the battle of Kempsville, November 16, 1775, he entertained Lord Dunmore at his home—in fact, his home was Dunmore's headquarters; this house is now the dwelling of Dr. R. E. Whitehead. The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775, the battle of Kempsville—if it could be termed a battle, the 16th of November, 1775, and the battle

of Great Bridge, December 9th, 1775. Dunmore entered the town in triumph, captured the Colonial Commander, set up his standard at Logan's, and, "Those who could not conveniently run away, went at once and took the oath of allegiance," those who did so, wore a badge of red cloth on their breasts. Kempsville was, for a number of years, an educational center, the ancestors of many of the prominent families of the County, and City of Norfolk, attended its Academy. In December, 1835, the following advertisement appeared in the Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald: "The Trustees of Princess Anne Academy at Kempsville, wish to employ a teacher for the ensuing year, qualified to teach Latin and Greek languages, the usual branches of a good English education, the practical branches of the mathematics, and, if required, the elements of euclid. Letters, post paid, addressed to Dr. Rogers, principal Trustee, will be attended to." The teacher, so qualified, was evidently procured, but the Trustees again advertised in 1838 for another teacher. This school continued until 1850, the old jail being used for the school. A turnpike road was advocated in 1850 from Kempsville to Norfolk and a number of prominent citizens were incorporated to construct the same. It was not until 1871 or 1872 that the turnpike was constructed. A canal company was also incorporated to connect the headwaters of the Eastern Branch with the headwaters of the Lynnhaven; this latter was begun and partially dug, the State taking part of the stock in the company, but the war put an end to the company, and the canal was never finished. Prior to the digging of the canal, tugs and sailing vessels, frequently two masted schooners, often came to Kempsville, the small bridge over which you now pass in entering the town, then a much larger bridge had at that time a draw for the passage of vessels. Several large warehouses lined the banks of the river, then much wider than now. Great quantities of oak "knees" and timber of all kinds were shipped from here to the Norfolk Navy Yard; in short, it was the shipping point for most of the products of the county, then a very large corn and wheat producing section. It was at Kempsville, on August 13, 1779, that nine negroes, taken by the Continental frigates Boston and Deane, in the privateer Enterprise, were sold at public auction, and on the same day the British sloop of war, "Mermaid," was also sold at Kempsville, by order of the Admiralty Court, then held in Hampton. Who knows but that these same Continental frigates were built at the ship yard at "Poplar Hall," on Broad Creek, then, as now, the residence of the Hoggard family? Much more could be said of this interesting old town, and its history brought down to more recent years, but such is not the object or purpose of this article.

In this same little town, after the days of "Reconstruction" during an election a riot occurred, in which several negroes were killed and many wounded; a number of white citizens were haled before the court, but nothing came from this proceeding.

Kempsville not being the geographic center of the County, the Court House and capital of the County was, in 1824, removed to its present location, and the Court House and jail then erected are still in use, the Court House having been remodeled about twenty years ago. In order that those attending the Courts might have a place to eat and sleep, a portion of the land was rented for a nominal sum, for the purpose of erecting thereon a tavern, this having been destroyed by fire about twenty-five years ago. During the war of 1812, between England and the United States, the records of the County were directed to be carried to a safe place in North Carolina, as is shown by an order of the Court entered on the 5th of September 1814; on March 6th, 1815, the Court, "Ordered that the Clerk of this Court proceed as soon as convenient to bring the records of the Court from the State of North Carolina at the expense of the County," and on July 28th, 1815, the Court, in laying the levy, allowed Wm. T. Nimmo for money advanced in removing the records, \$43.75, John Johnson for protecting and removing, \$2.00, John T. Otley, for same, \$8.00, John D. Ghiselin, guarding \$4.00, Charles H. Beale, hire of horse and wagon \$20.00, Edward Wilson for two horses and carts \$16.00. These items are given by way of comparison between prices then and now. Again, in the war between the States, the records of the County were removed to Norfolk, and kept at the Custom House, and safely kept, only one book having been marred, and that by saber cuts; one contains the "slacker" list. It might be of interest to know that in April, 1861, the Court appointed a committee to ascertain and report upon the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the purpose of arming all the inhabitants of the County; this committee reported in October, 1861, that it was impossible to procure arms or ammunition, and the plan, of course, had to be abandoned. Thus ends the story of the ancient towns in the County, yet it would be exceedingly interesting, if space permitted, to comment upon the activities of these early townsmen—busy in their daily affairs, busy helping make the history of a Community, a State and a Nation. Should we not, in this busy day of ours look back with reverence and respect upon their efforts and struggles, and extend to them their meed of praise?

II

NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

BY E. E. FEREBEE.

Geography.

Princess Anne County is in the extreme southeastern part of the State. It is the 75th county in size, and has an area of 279 square miles. It is bounded on the west by Norfolk County, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina, and on the north by Chesapeake Bay.

Princess Anne County is a part of what is known as Tidewater Virginia. Its area is broad and flat, 20 feet above sea level being the average elevation. The natural drainage is fairly good, although some artificial drainage is necessary in a portion of the county.

The Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay make a salt water line of many miles on the northern and eastern portions of the county. There are many small bays and inlets into which the tide ebbs and flows, thus bringing inland an abundance of fish and oysters.

Climate.

On account of its nearness to the ocean and its favorable latitude, Princess Anne County has a very agreeable climate. There is very little snow and little damage from frost, as it is far enough south to miss the extremes of winter; and yet it is far enough north so that the summers are fairly cool. The rainfall throughout the year is well distributed, droughts of any severity rarely occurring, and little is felt of the storms and floods which come upon the lower coast of the Atlantic. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is March 15 and the earliest killing frost in the fall is November 15th.

TABLE I.

Monthly and Annual Temperature and Precipitation in Princess Anne County.

(Compiled from the Records of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Cape Henry over a Period of Forty-eight Years.)

Month.	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Mean. Fahr.	Absolute Maximum. Fahr.	Absolute Minimum. Fahr.	Mean. Inches.	Total amt. for the driest yr. Inches.	Total amt. for the wettest yr. Inches.
December	43.3	76	7	3.41	1.35	5.28
January	40.8	79	6	3.25	4.39	5.59
February	41.1	80	5	3.35	1.29	1.06
Winter	41.7	.....	.....	10.01	7.03	11.93
March	47.2	90	12	4.14	1.02	6.29
April	55.2	96	28	3.43	.93	6.89
May	64.8	97	41	3.60	3.30	2.88
Spring	55.7	.....	.....	11.17	5.25	16.06
June	72.9	102	48	3.95	3.14	4.61
July	77.4	101	56	5.49	2.57	6.48
August	76.7	103	57	4.86	1.21	3.32
Summer	75.7	.....	.....	14.30	6.92	14.41
September	72.2	99	47	3.29	0.46	10.04
October	62.2	92	35	3.08	2.73	6.79
November	51.8	96	24	2.50	0.83	5.44
Fall	62.1	.....	.....	8.87	4.02	22.27
Year	58.9	103	5	44.36	23.22	64.67

Soils.

The Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1903, made a survey of the soils in the territory known as the Norfolk Area. This area is situated in the Atlantic Coastal Plain and includes Princess Anne and Norfolk counties along with a portion of Nansemond. About one-third of the entire area is made up by Princess Anne County.

In this Norfolk Area, nine different types of soil are found. Their names and percentage distributions are as follows: Leonardtown loam (27.8 per cent.); Norfolk fine sandy loam (19.7 per cent.); Portsmouth sandy loam (15.4 per cent.); Norfolk loam (14.3 per cent.);

Norfolk sand (10.7 per cent.); Swamp (6.7 per cent.); Galveston sand (5.5 per cent.); Portsmouth sand (1.1 per cent.); and Leonardtown gravelly loam (0.8 per cent.).

In the central and southcentral parts of Princess Anne County, surrounding Rosemont, Lynnhaven, London Bridge, Mapleton, Wolf Snare and Princess Anne Court House, is found mostly Leonardtown loam.

The Norfolk sandy loam, a good soil for trucking, occurs on Pungo Ridge, an almost continuous strip, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast. There are, also, small sprinklings of this soil over the western portion of the county.

The soil surrounding the area of Leonardtown loam is chiefly Norfolk loam, with occasional areas of Leonardtown loam, Portsmouth sandy loam, and Norfolk sand. A narrow strip of Norfolk sand runs through Oceana.

Along the coast line is found Galveston sand, a sand common to most beaches.

The soil known as Leonardtown loam consists of a fine, gray, silty loam with an average depth of 9 inches. The subsoil is also a fine silt, containing stains of iron. This soil has very little sand for a depth of thirty inches.

The Leonardtown loam often covers level flat areas and is fairly well drained near streams. Its fineness of texture goes to show that it was a deposit, made in comparatively still waters. The lowest elevation in this area is about 10 feet. This type of soil is generally used for agriculture. Its fineness of structure makes it suitable for the growing of grass and grain, thus presenting good opportunities for stock raising. The difficulty of draining it in early spring makes it impracticable for trucking.

The Norfolk fine sandy loam is a brown sandy loam with a depth of about 10 inches. It contains a good bit of sand, and sometimes gives way to a soil which is quite sandy in nature. The first layer of the subsoil is a clayey sand, with a yellowish brown hue. Below this layer, for a depth of about 30 inches, is a heavy, yellow, sandy clay. Beyond this, the soil becomes more sandy and loose.

The Norfolk fine sandy loam is generally found on a surface that is slightly rolling, although it sometimes occurs in fields that are quite flat. Its drainage is fairly good, and very little artificial aid is necessary for putting it in condition to obtain the best results. This soil has many degrees of usefulness, and nearly all of the truck crops of this section are grown upon it.

The Norfolk loam is made up of yellowish sandy loam which reaches a depth of 10 inches in many places. It is fairly loose and suitable for cultivation, yet it clods to some extent and forms a thin top crust after rains. The subsoil, from 10 to 18 inches, is a yellowish sand of a fine and compact nature. Below this point, the color turns to red and the soil becomes more plastic and stiff.

This type of soil is not altogether uniform in composition. For instance, in the northern part of the county, between the two southern arms of the Lynnhaven River, the soil is rather fine and could easily be mistaken for Leonardtown loam. The most typical examples of this type of soil are found, however, in the vicinity of Lynnhaven River, and on Pungo Ridge, west of Dam Neck Mills.

Norfolk loam is fairly well drained, and very little ditching is needed. The heavy subsoil retains the moisture, thus making it suitable for agriculture in general.

This type of soil is used chiefly for general farm crops, as most of it is found outside of the trucking section. Rosemont is an exception to this rule. Here, this soil is found, and large quantities of strawberries and peaches are grown. Norfolk loam grows Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and corn, with fairly good yields.

Norfolk sand usually consists of a loose yellowish sand which reaches a depth of about 10 inches. In some places it is loamy in nature and hard to distinguish from Norfolk fine sandy loam. The subsoil, however, is more plastic and has a greyish yellow hue. From 18 to 30 inches, the subsoil is a coarse, yellowish red sticky sand. Below this depth, the soil becomes looser and runs into an orange sand.

This type of soil is the earliest trucking soil in the section. It seems to be well adapted to the growing of asparagus, peas, beans, cucumbers and early Irish potatoes.

The Portsmouth sandy loam is a sandy loam which varies from a fine to a medium texture. After a rain, a slight top crust is formed. The subsoil is a light gray, sandy loam, mingled with brown iron strains. It is rather heavy and stiff, but coarse grains of sand are almost always evident. Below this soil, a looser gray sand is found.

Around Nimmo, there is an area of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles width of Portsmouth sandy loam, which resembles Leonardtown loam in texture. This type of soil is most common on flat or depressed lands. Thus the drainage is not so very good and much ditching is necessary.

In the sections where general farming is practiced to a greater extent than trucking, corn and potatoes are the principal crops. In the sections where trucking is most prominent, this type is used for the growing of spinach, cabbage, kale and crops requiring heavier soil. The Portsmouth sandy loam, when deeply plowed and well drained, makes a good trucking soil.

Galveston sand is a loose, yellow sand, coarse in texture. It is found along the beaches, and, sometimes, as far back as a mile from the beaches.

This sand starts at the southern boundaries of the county, extends around Cape Henry and along Chesapeake Bay to Willoughby Spit, about 32 miles. The wind is continually piling the sand up into dunes, the highest of these being about 100 feet. The Desert, a strip of

wooded land, extends from Cape Henry back to Broad Bay, for a length of about 5 miles.

This sand, near the ocean, is covered, more or less, with a growth of bay bushes. Back about one-half of a mile from the ocean, are such trees as the pine, gum, magnolia and cypress. This sand has little agricultural value.

In general, with the above exception, all the soils of the county are easily tilled and are generally productive, especially in the swamp lands of Eastern Shore and Blackwater.

Minerals.

The mineral resources of Princess Anne County are hardly worth mentioning, sand, marl and clay being the only minerals. With the exception of the brick clays, none of the minerals have had commercial development to any extent.

Tourist Advantages.

The summer resorts of Princess Anne are known to provide facilities for recreation second to none in the country. Virginia Beach and the territory which extends to Cape Henry and around to Lynnhaven Inlet possess rare and unexcelled recreational facilities. Not only is this territory rich in natural resources, but it is also wealthy in historic interest.

Virginia Beach has been known, for many years, as an attractive and famous summer resort on the Atlantic coast. It has one of the best bathing beaches that can be found anywhere. There is located here an ice plant and packing houses for fish, most of which are caught from the ocean. About a mile south of Virginia Beach is located the State camp site and rifle ranges. A powerful government wireless station and a Coast Guard station are located in the town. About seven miles south of Virginia Beach, at Back Bay and the surrounding territory, are located numerous hunting clubs. This section is one of the best spots in the country for the hunting of wild ducks and geese. Many wealthy northerners spend the entire hunting season there.

The resort is connected with Norfolk by an electric division of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad. The normal population is less than a thousand, although in the summer there are four or five times this number. In the northern part of the town is located the Virginia Beach Casino, with its many attractions and amusements, and the new Princess Anne Country Club, with one of the best and most beautiful golf courses in the South. All up and down the ocean front there are numerous boarding houses and small hotels.

The need for a large tourist hotel has been the chief drawback to the development of the resort. The lack of transportation facilities has

been one of the obstacles in the way of the construction of such a hotel. This obstacle has practically been removed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, within the course of a few years, will be able to extend its facilities to Virginia Beach, thereby providing through transportation from the North to the seashore. Northern and Norfolk capitalists have been interested in the hotel project, and the prospects are that a first class resort hotel will be built within a few years.

The construction by the federal government of the concrete boulevard from Virginia Beach to Cape Henry and around Lynnhaven Inlet, to make connection with the Norfolk-Virginia Beach highway, has given strength to the proposal to make Virginia Beach one of the foremost summer resorts of the nation.

Cape Henry, in the northeast portion of the county, is where Captain John Smith first landed in 1607. Two lighthouses are located here, one of which was built in 1815, and is now in the possession of the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. A United States Weather Bureau and a Coast Guard station are, also, located here. Just before the World War, the construction of Fort Storey, which is to be one of the nation's strongest fortresses, was begun. Cape Henry is on the same railroad that connects Virginia Beach with Norfolk.

Lynnhaven Inlet is situated about half way between Norfolk and Cape Henry, and empties directly into the Atlantic Ocean. Here are found the Lynnhaven oysters, which are known the world over, along with many salt water fish, the catching of which provides much good sport for the vacationist. A small hotel and club house are located here, which furnish lodging and fishing facilities.

Not alone at Virginia Beach and Cape Henry is resort development possible; Chesapeake Beach, Ocean Park and a number of places of lesser importance are, also, being subjected to plans for development.

This entire territory is filled with beautiful lakes, which contain rare fish, thus providing ideal facilities for the sportsman. The climate of this territory is favorable for year around recreation. Rarely is the weather unfavorable to the sports offered for more than two or three weeks in the year, and this is during the dead of winter.

Fish and Game.

In the waters of Princess Anne are found abundant fish, oysters, clams and crabs. Numerous wild birds and water fowl make these waters their nesting place. The canvas back duck and the world-renowned Lynnhaven oyster are found there.

The Western shore of Chesapeake Bay, with its many tributaries, is about the best natural fish nursery and hatchery in the country. Back Bay and its tributaries provide fine feeding for such water fowl as ducks, geese, swan, etc. Wild celery grows here in abundance, a food upon which the duck thrives, especially the canvas back. Thousands

of these fowl stop over on their southward journey, furnishing much sport for the huntsman and food for the citizen.

Not only are fish and crabs caught from the inland waters, but many of them, in fact, the majority of those caught, are gotten from the ocean.

The county is also well provided with other game. There is an abundance of quail, sora, dove, rabbits, squirrels, raccoon and opossum. In 1923, according to the report of the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, there were killed in the county 1650 quail, 12 pheasants, 1000 doves, 57,842 wild ducks, 1650 geese, 1200 sora, 3500 rabbits, 450 squirrels, 200 raccoon, and 125 opossum. With the exception of geese, squirrels and raccoon, the number killed in 1923 is an increase over that of 1922.

Princess Anne County Industries.

Princess Anne County is essentially an agricultural county. Its natural resources do not fit it to become a notable industrial center, although progress along some lines is worthy of note.

Things necessary for the development of manufacturing are: capital, skilled and unskilled labor, raw materials within easy reach, and good transportation facilities.

There are transportation facilities sufficient to warrant further development along industrial lines; as well as ample capital. The City of Norfolk is accessible by rail and by good roads. Unskilled labor, there is a large supply of, in the county; and raw materials could easily be obtained.

In 1919, according to the United States Census on manufacturing, there were 9 industrial establishments in the county. These industries employed a total of 69 people, and paid out in wages \$65,006 annually. Raw materials used in these factories were obtained at a cost of \$62,534, and were improved in value by manufacturing to the extent of \$200,183.

The brick industry is perhaps the largest in the county. Several concerns are engaged in this business. The county also possesses a fish packing plant, an ice plant, and two lumber companies.

THE FORESTS OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

A brief statement of their extent and description of their character and condition, with suggestions for their better management.

BY CHAPIN JONES, State Forester.

Location and Area of the Forests.

Practically the entire county is supposed to have been covered with a magnificent stand to timber at the time of its settlement by white

men. The forests on the richer and better drained lands were gradually destroyed in the process of preparing the land for farming, until in 1900 about 40% of the land area was cleared and farmed, but in recent years the tendency has been the other way. According to the Census figures, the area of improved land in farms decreased by nearly 11,000 acres between 1900 and 1920, indicating that the farmers are finding it profitable to spend their time and money only on the best land instead of continuing to clear more land.

According to the 1920 Census, the area was classified as follows; total land area, 178,560 acres; land in farms, 94,544 acres, 53% of the total area; improved land in farms, 60,325 acres, 34% of the total area; woodland in farms, 28,734 acres, which is 16% of the total land area and 30% of the farm land area; other unimproved land in farms, 5,485 acres, which is 3% of the total land area and 6% of the farm land area; and land not in farms, 84,016 acres, 47% of the total land area of the county.

There are no authoritative figures as to the area of woodland and of waste land for the county as a whole. The United States Geological Survey map, called the Cape Henry Quadrangle, surveyed in 1918, covering all of Prince Anne County north of Princess Anne Court House, shows in green the areas that are indicated as "woods," "woods and brush" and "brush." These three types of growth combined cover 48% of the land area of the part of the county north of the Court House. There is no information of that sort available covering the part of the county south of the Court House, but probably the wooded area is considerably more than 50% of the land area. For the county as a whole, it is estimated that the area of forest or woodland (including land bearing young trees close enough together to make a forest some day) is about 108,000 acres, about 60% of the total land area, and that the area of waste or brush land is about 11,000 acres, about 6% of the total land area of the county. The distinction between the classes of land is hard to make and these figures are merely approximations.

General Description of the Forests.

By far the most important kind of tree in the county is the species of pine that foresters call loblolly pine, botanically known as *Pinus taeda*, and known by various names in different localities, including foxtail pine and other names. This tree is particularly well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions and is predominant throughout the county except in the very wet soils. In such situations the pine is replaced by sweet gum, black gum, soft maple, bald cypress and other trees. Other fairly abundant trees are white oak, black oak, southern red oak, pin oak, water oak, willow oak, elm, sycamore, beech, ash, basswood, sassafras, tulip poplar and hickory.



A SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS

There is practically none of the "old growth" or "original" timber left, except in a few patches in the most inaccessible situations. The bulk of the forests have all been cut over one or more times, the operator almost always cutting whatever suited his purpose at the moment, without paying any attention at all to the condition in which the forests were left for producing other trees in the place of those that were cut. As a result of this reckless method of cutting, inferior species have gained at the expense of the better species and many of the larger trees now standing were left because they were not considered worth cutting at the time the land was logged. Some years ago it was considered profitable to take only the finer specimens, hence enough inferior pine trees remained to scatter seed fairly abundantly on the cut-over land and on the abandoned fields. But in recent years, because of the high prices received for lumber even of a comparatively poor grade, very few pines large enough to bear seed abundantly are left, and it is noticeable that cut-over lands and abandoned fields are not restocking naturally as rapidly or as thickly as was the case a few years ago.

Forest fires have been allowed to sweep over most of the forests of the county innumerable times. They have done incalculable harm by killing the smaller trees and scorching the larger trees which were not killed, providing a favorable place for insects and fungous diseases to find an entrance into the trees and burning up the decaying and decayed leaves and other plant material on the ground which by its decay forms humus and enriches the ground.

As a result of these and other destructive agencies most of the forests of the county are in very bad condition and are not producing nearly as much wood material by growth as they would if they had been better handled.

The Importance of the Forests to the County and the State.

a. **Wood products.** Complete statistics as to the amount and value of the annual cut of wood products have never been collected, but there is no doubt that farmers get from the woods a considerable amount of material for fence posts, farm building and repairs. A large amount of wood is used for fire wood by the local people. Other forest products are lumber and material for boxes, kegs and barrels, which are used for shipping truck.

The area of forest land in the county is sufficient to make it possible to grow enough of all of these products in the county, not only to meet the local needs for them, but to make a profitable business in exporting them outside the county.

b. **Improvement of the climate.** The presence of forests or groves nearby undoubtedly has a tendency to moderate both the extreme heat of summer and the cold of winter. Forests are particularly necessary in the truck growing sections as a protection to the truck crops from

the force of the wind. It is also supposed that the presence of the forests has an influence in bringing about a more even distribution of rainfall, lessening the severity of droughts.

c. A source of humus. The pine needles that collect on the ground in pine forest that are protected from fire are of great value in trucking sections as a source of humus. Many small pine forests conveniently located are valued more highly by their owners as a place from which to gather pine needles than for any other use.

d. Protection of the homes of birds and other wild life. The forests and waste or brush lands are the principal homes of most kinds of insect-eating birds, game animals and other wild life. Allowing the woods to burn is cruel to such animals. It is evident that the fires commonly drive the animals away from their homes, kill the young animals which are not able to escape, destroy the nests of birds that are on the ground or near the ground and burn up much of the animals' food.

e. Beauty and shade. Forests, groves and isolated trees have a much greater value than is usually appreciated, by giving shelter from the heat of the sun and adding beauty to the landscape. These conditions are particularly important in a county which is naturally so well adapted to attracting visitors to the resorts at the beaches and sportsmen to enjoy the hunting and fishing.

What Must Be Done to Preserve the Forests and Increase Their Usefulness and Make the Waste Lands Productive.

a. Protect the forests from fire.

b. Cut timber conservatively. Trees should be cut only in accordance with the principles of forestry, whereby an effort is made to leave the land in as good condition as possible for raising other trees in the place of the ones cut. In Princess Anne County this means particularly leaving suitable pine trees to scatter seed.

c. Replant waste areas. The waste or brush lands that are not producing anything of value, perhaps with the exception of small areas of marsh land, are almost all suitable for raising valuable crops of timber and could be made to serve that purpose by reforestation.

III

PRINCESS ANNE TOWNS

BY E. E. FERESEE.

Virginia Beach.

Virginia Beach is located on the Atlantic coast, five miles south of Cape Henry, the historic spot on which John Smith and the first English settlers landed in Virginia. It is the only place in the State that the pine forests and the sandy loam extend to the shore.

Early in 1880, some Norfolk men, seeing the possibilities of bathing and sport at this beach, built a club house to which they came on week-end trips. This building, though greatly altered, is still one of the residences of the Beach.

Later, in 1883, a pavilion and hotel were started, and finished the following year. This hotel was known as the Virginia Beach Hotel. Up to this time, there was no railroad connection with Norfolk, the nearest city; so a narrow gauge railroad was built from the hotel to Broad Creek, from where a small steamer took the passengers into Norfolk.

In 1887-88, the hotel was enlarged and re-named the Princess Anne Hotel. This hotel did much toward advertising Virginia Beach, and during the next ten years, the Beach had many distinguished visitors, among whom were President Harrison, Cyrus W. Field, Alexander Graham Bell, James G. Blaine, and many foreign diplomats from Washington. The first lots were sold in 1887 and a few cottages built. Since then, the cottage line has been steadily growing.

In 1897, the railroad was changed to a standard gauge, and tickets were sold to all points in the United States and Canada. A branch line was also built to Munden Point, opening up the lower part of the county.

In the summer of 1907, the Princess Anne Hotel was burned to the ground. This was a blow to the Beach, as it left the visitors without adequate accommodations. Since then, many small hotels and boarding houses have been built, and any number of people can find comfortable quarters.

A few years later, the railroad was electrified and became a division of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, with an excellent schedule between Norfolk and Virginia Beach. Later, a casino and an amusement park were built at the northern end of the Beach, which attractions draw large crowds in the summer season. A handsome country club and excellent golf links have now been completed.

In 1922, a concrete boulevard was constructed between Norfolk and Virginia Beach. In the same year, Atlantic Avenue, which runs from one end of Virginia Beach to the other, and which is parallel to the Ocean, was paved. Now, by means of a pleasant drive of about forty-five minutes, transportation is provided from Norfolk to Virginia Beach. Many people whose business is in Norfolk find Virginia Beach a delightful all the year around home, and the number of permanent residents of the town is rapidly growing. Only last year, the town annexed a large section of territory, thus adding to its size and importance.

Virginia Beach has many natural advantages, such as an exceptionally safe bathing beach, lovely drives through the pine woods, and a delightful climate the year around. It has an excellent graded school, churches, and stores, and is a shopping center for the surrounding country. Many points of interest are within easy reach. The State Rifle Range, where the State Militia are in training every summer is about two miles to the South. A well equipped Coast Guard Station and a large naval radio station are within the town limits. A Baptist Chautauqua, with its large auditorium and excellent programs attract thousands of visitors each summer.

Work has just been started on a concrete boulevard, linking Virginia Beach with Cape Henry and Fort Storey. There are many development plans on foot which should cause a rapid increase in growth for this town, and provide for it a bright future.

Cape Henry.

Probably no place in the United States can claim a more distinctive historic beginning than belongs to Cape Henry. Since 1607 when John Smith and his little band of English settlers set foot on the sandy shores of Cape Henry, the historic spot has continued to grow in importance and at the present day its name is known to almost every child in the lower grades of the public schools.

It was on the sands of Cape Henry that the cross of Christianity was first planted in America, and it was not until later that the same body of English settlers, or a part of them, made their way up the James River to land a second time on Jamestown Island.

Close upon the assurance of the permanency of the colony at Cape Henry, commerce followed, and it was soon seen that ships entering Chesapeake Bay at night needed a guide, a signal light. This was furnished by means of a bonfire of pine knots a short distance from the sea shore. Relays of men kept the fire burning all night.

The shores of Virginia, like many others, were in those days at the mercy of bands of pirates, and it was not long after the establishing of lights at Cape Henry that these wolves of the sea saw an opportunity to lure unsuspecting ship masters into a trap. The pirates

would land at Cape Henry and kill or capture the beacon keepers, put out the signal fire and build one further down the coast. They also resorted to the famous "nag's head" signal which was made by tying a torch to the head of a horse which was driven up and down the beach, producing an ever changing signal. Ships were decoyed in this manner, causing many vessels to run aground only to be plundered and their crews killed by the pirates.

Long before America won its independence from England, Cape Henry was regarded as an important point in shipping. The British at various times made provisions for establishing and maintaining signal lights at the Cape.

Under an Act of Congress, approved March 26, 1790, the old grey tower was erected and in this was housed the first permanent light under the American government. This light was maintained for many years, and its rays guided countless numbers of vessels to safe harbor. Oil was used to supply the light in the old tower, electricity or gas being unknown in those days.

In 1879 a new light house and keepers quarters were established. Both the old and new towers are still standing. The light is now one of the most powerful of its kind in the world. Its rays can be seen twenty miles at sea.

Cape Henry and its sister Cape Charles, separated by a stretch of water 14 miles wide, got their names from the sons of the reigning king of England at the time the places were discovered.

Today Cape Henry is a little town in itself. It has one of the most modern Weather Bureau observatories in the United States. More ships are said to pass this spot than any other in America. All vessels bound to Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Washington or Baltimore from sea, must first pass Cape Henry where they are seen by government observers. The observatory is in charge of J. F. New-som, who has several assistants under him. The Government Weather Bureau was established at Cape Henry in 1873, and was rebuilt in 1901. A modern brick building was erected in 1918. Also a life saving station was established in 1874. It is now known as the Coast Guard Station, and its force consists of a keeper and eight surfmen.

Cape Henry is within easy access of Norfolk. Electric trains are operated between the two places every thirty minutes in the summer and on the hour in the winter.

The Government has established what promises to be one of the strong fortifications in the country. It has been named Fort Storey and is already equipped with some of the most modern implements of war known to science.

The first experimental wireless station was erected at Cape Henry, and in 1902, the first permanent radio plant was constructed there.

Many people live at Cape Henry all the year round; and in the summer months, it is alive with people from all parts of the country who go there to escape the heat of the cities and towns.

DISCARDED

Cape Henry is chiefly noted for its climatic advantages, fishing, bathing, enormous sand dunes, and Government activities.

Oceana.

In the year 1882, a narrow gauge railroad from Norfolk to Virginia Beach was completed, which was known as the Norfolk and Virginia Beach Railroad. At a point fifteen miles from Norfolk and about two miles from Virginia Beach, this railroad crossed an old county road from Norfolk to the Ocean. Here was situated a large tract of land owned by the Tunis Lumber Company. Shortly after the completion of the railroad, a station by the name of Tunis was established at this place. Probably the earliest settlers of Tunis were Fred and C. K. Runnell, who bought land there soon after the place was named. Two stores of general merchandise and a postoffice were the only commercial enterprises in Tunis at this time.

In 1891, there were found to be two postoffices in the State by the name of Tunis, and the name of this one was very appropriately changed to Oceana. It was during this period that, due to heavy traffic, the railroad was made a standard gauged one. A few years later, the Norfolk and Southern extended an electric division to Virginia Beach, which was much more practical than the old steam road. About fifty trains were run per day and the transportation charges were greatly reduced.

In 1892, B. B. Brock bought some property in Oceana, developed two blocks into lots, and built a few houses, thereby causing the migration of a number of people to the village. The business enterprises now consisted of two stores of general merchandise, a blacksmith shop, a harness and shoe shop, a doctor's office and a livery stable, Oceana being the best point from which traveling salesmen could reach the lower end of the county.

With all of its advantages, the village grew very slowly until 1902. In that year, I. E. Youngblood and Son bought 250 acres of land and developed it into lots, at the same time laying it off into streets. Of this land, they donated two blocks for a school site. Being progressive, these men did much for the village, urging people to settle and offering many inducements to prospective settlers.

After hard work by S. F. Old and E. D. Ferebee of the District School Board, with the coöperation and assistance of the people of the District, a four-room consolidated school was built in 1908. In 1909, a fully accredited high school was constructed, which was run in conjunction with the four-room consolidated school that had been built the previous year. In the summer of that year, a teacher's normal course was given in the Oceana High School, which met with great success. The attendance of the Oceana School has increased from 150 in 1909 to 393 in 1923. In 1920, with the aid of the federal government, an agricultural high school was built, thus giving evi-

dence of the growing interest of the people in the county in educational work.

In 1909, a three-day fair had been held at the Oceana High School. This fair met with such success that in 1919, the citizens of the county organized the Princess Anne County Fair Association. Land was purchased in Oceana by this association, buildings were erected, and a regular fair grounds established. This Fair Association has been quite successful in conducting fairs in the county.

Oceana today has two hard surface roads running through it; east and west, a concrete boulevard, and north and south, a splendid sand clay-gravel road. The village has two churches, the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church and the Eastern Shore Episcopal Chapel, the latter being built in 1779.

Among the successful enterprises of Oceana, today, are four stores of general merchandise, one garage, one blacksmith shop, one meat market, one fish and oyster market, one lunch room, and one brick manufacturing company.

The village is in the center of a valuable farming section in which corn, cotton, potatoes and many truck crops are grown. Within a radius of a half-mile, there are about 70 homes which make up a population of about 350 people.

Lynnhaven.

The present town of Lynnhaven was started in the year 1841, or thereabout, by the establishment of a store of general merchandise in the vicinity of the present Lynnhaven Station. The town probably got its name from the branch of the Lynnhaven River which constitutes its eastern boundary.

In 1882, a narrow gauge railroad from Norfolk to Virginia Beach was completed, which was known as the Norfolk and Virginia Beach Railroad. This considerably increased the population of the village, which up to that time, had been composed of only about 25 people.

In 1890, a postoffice was established at Lynnhaven. It was during this period that the railroad was electrified and became a branch of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. From that time on, the village grew rapidly until today it has a population of more than 300. Among the successful business enterprises of Lynnhaven, today, are three stores of general merchandise, one crab factory, one brick manufacturing company, with a capacity of 40,000 building brick per day, and a branch of the Standard Oil Company, from which the surrounding territory is supplied.

The town is situated in the Lynnhaven Magisterial District and has two hard-surfaced roads running through it; east and west, a concrete boulevard, and north and south, a splendid sand-clay-gravel road. Lynnhaven has two churches and is situated only about three miles from the County High School.

The village is located in a very fertile farming section, the chief crops of which are corn, cotton and potatoes. Many truck crops are also grown in this region.

Pungo.

The word Pungo is of uncertain origin. The story is told that an old Indian chief, whose name was Pungo, resided in this immediate neighborhood, and at stated times each year, he had all his subordinates to meet and trade their wares. Chief Pungo has long since gone to his happy-hunting-ground, but his name has been retained even to this day. Its importance to the outside world as a commercial center, has been insignificant until here of late, but to the confines of Princess Anne it has always been of importance. From the time that Chief Pungo established Pungo as a trading post up to the last of the 19th Century, the village retained its importance as a center of business for all of the adjoining territory.

Pungo was the terminus of the Bennett Steam Boat Line, which made regular trips between Pungo and Norfolk. This line remained in business until 1896 when the Norfolk and Southern Railroad extended its tracks from Norfolk to Munden Point. Upon the completion of this road, Pungo took on a new life and to-day it is one of the most prosperous agricultural sections in the State.

The village itself hardly comprises one hundred souls, with two large merchandise establishments, two garages, one fish-packing plant, and an authorized Ford Service Agency. It possesses good church and school facilities, and the people are prosperous and thrifty. Road conditions are fair, excepting at certain seasons of the year, and a plan is on foot to build a hard-surface road from Pungo to Norfolk in the near future.

Pungo is strictly a farming community, and has one of the best soils in the South. The principle crops, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, strawberries, peas, cotton, and corn,—most of which are shipped to northern markets. It is located in the south central section of Princess Anne County, and to the east one mile, lies the famous Back Bay, the "Millionaire's Hunting Paradise," noted the country over for its Canvas Back Duck; and to the north lies Lynnhaven Bay, which has no small reputation for its fine Lynnhaven Oysters. Finally, Pungo is the home of the Princess Anne Turkey.

Princess Anne Court House.

About one hundred years ago, the court house, clerk's office, and jail, were moved from Kempsville to the point now known as Princess Anne Court House, which has become the seat of government for Princess Anne County. Time has taken its toll of most of the old landmarks, and new buildings have been built to accommodate the

needs of today. In fact, people today are more interested in the present than the past, therefore this account will deal with the Court House of today.

Princess Anne Court House has a population of about three hundred. It has two stores, which carry large stocks of merchandise. The J. M. Bratten Lumber Company has a factory there which manufactures all kinds of lumber, including barrel heads. Several companies are carrying on logging operations nearby.

Of course the people are engaged more in farming and trucking than anything else, the surrounding lands being suited to the cultivation of practically any crop which can be grown in Virginia. Many of the farmers have taken up the raising of cotton, and those who ventured to try this Carolina crop last year made money.

Any community which has reached its limit in population, production or aspirations must retrogress. Princess Anne Court House has not done this; it has plenty of splendid land upon which can be built beautiful homes, plenty of land which will respond to proper cultivation and improvement, and its citizens have it in their hearts to go forward and not backward.

A splendid school and auditorium, have cast their shadow over the old one room school, which lies neglected. Rural routes carry the events of the day to each farmer's home. Progress and prosperity show their marks on every side; the farmers attend the splendid churches in their cars; they think nothing of driving to Richmond, Newport News or Yorktown.

Last, but most important of all, the county seat will soon be connected with the state highway system, and instead of the mourning of wheels mired in the mud, we will hear the spin and buzz of speeding cars.

Princess Anne Court House, asks the people to come and see for themselves, that it has divested itself of too much of the thoughts of yesterday and that it stands as progressive as any place in the State.

Kempsville.

The early history of Kempsville has been so thoroughly treated in the first chapter of this bulletin, that it would be a useless repetition to again relate these facts. Therefore, we refer the reader to the first chapter for the earlier development of this old historic town.

Kempsville, today, is connected with Norfolk by a splendid sand clay-gravel road. It is on the electric division of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. This old town is no longer a port of entry, as of old, since the larger ships are unable to enter, due to various changes that have taken place. Today, Kempsville is nothing more than a beautiful little country village. A few stores of general merchandise make up the principal business enterprises. There are two churches and a modern brick school building in the town. Kempsville is mainly

a farming community, the soil of the surrounding country being extremely fertile. The chief crops are potatoes, cotton, corn, and many truck crops.

Creeds.

Creeds has a population of approximately 125, and is located on a branch line of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad running from Norfolk to Virginia Beach. The town is about seven miles from the Virginia-North Carolina state line, and about two miles from Back Bay, which is noted the world over for its ducks, geese and other water-fowl.

The village has three general merchandising establishments, a four year accredited high school, and three churches. A fish packing house and a barrel factory are also located here. The chief industry of the surrounding community is farming. The village lies in the midst of a splendid farming section in which potatoes, corn and many truck crops are grown.

IV

FACTS ABOUT THE FOLKS

BY J. PENDLETON WILSON, JR.

This chapter has as its purpose the evaluation of the most important facts available concerning the folks themselves, who constitute the population of Princess Anne County. The rank of Princess Anne is shown as to numerous items, in comparison with the other counties of the State and the State as a whole. The data are largely taken from the United States Census of 1920 and the 1921 Report of the Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics. Data derived from other sources will be indicated.

Civil Divisions.

The county is divided into three districts: Seaboard,* Kempsville and Pungo. There are no independent cities within the borders of the county.

These districts include the entire population of Princess Anne. Seaboard District, embracing Virginia Beach Town, has 5,752 of the county's total of 13,626 souls. Kempsville District is a close second with 5,053 inhabitants and Pungo is last with 2,821. Seaboard and Kempsville districts show very substantial increases over the population census of 1910; but Pungo sustained a slight decrease, doubtless due to immigration to the upper districts and elsewhere. The following table shows the population growth of the districts since 1900. The figures do not include transient summer residents.

Population of Districts in Princess Anne County.

Rank	District	1900	1910	1920
1	Seaboard	4,643	4,136	5,752
2	Kempsville	3,713	4,461	5,053
3	Pungo	2,836	2,929	2,821

Seaboard District shows a 39 per cent increase during the past decade. Kempsville has increased its population 13.2 per cent. Pungo District registers a slight decrease of 3 per cent.

*Recently, due to a division of opinion on the issuance of road bonds, Seaboard District has been separated into Seaboard District and Lynnhaven District.

Population.

The people of Princess Anne County are, with the exception of the negroes, almost entirely of pure American stock. A small percentage are foreign born. As will be pointed out later, most of the foreign born are of English and German extraction.

The total population of Princess Anne in 1920 was 13,626. This gave the county a rank of 61st among the counties in the State. Norfolk County ranks first in this respect with 227,522 inhabitants.

The following table indicates a steady increase in the total population of the county since 1850.

Total Population of Princess Anne County: 1850-1920.

Year.	Population.
1850	7,669
1860	7,714
1870	8,273
1880	9,394
1890	9,510
1900	11,192
1910	11,526
1920	13,626

The above table shows a steady and substantial increase for each decade, but none so large as during the past ten years. Since 1910, the county increased in population 18.2 per cent or 2,100 inhabitants. The State, as a whole, has increased 12 per cent. Princess Anne is thus 6.2 per cent better than the State average in this respect.

Density of Population.

There are 48.8 inhabitants per square mile in the county. This is 8.6 below the average for the State and gives Princess Anne a rank of 30th. Arlington with 1,100 people per square mile leads the counties in this respect.

When it is considered that there are 279 square miles of territory in Princess Anne, it may be clearly seen that further agricultural development is not only possible but desirable. However, it is well to mention the fact that the county has no urban population and that the above figures, for the most part, represent farm dwellers.

Rural and Urban Distribution.

The entire population of Princess Anne County, according to the last census (1920) is classed as rural. The census defines urban popu-

lation as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2500 or more inhabitants; and rural population as that residing outside of such incorporated places.

Virginia Beach Town, although not classed as urban, by the Census has a population of 846. This town has had a phenomenal growth since 1910, since at that time, there were only 320 actual residents. These figures show a gain of 526, or a 164 per cent increase.

In 1920, the State of Virginia had 29.2 per cent of its population classed as "urban" and 70.8 per cent as "rural." The rural element in Virginia has always been predominant. Princess Anne, a rural county, in an essentially rural State, should be proud and not ashamed of its 100 per cent rural population. The percentage of improved farm land is rather high, and considering the untenable idle land in the county, the population is dense in comparison with the other counties in the State. Also, there would seem to be no marked tendency to migrate to the city.

Color and Nativity.

In 1920, there were 7,200 whites and 6,426 negroes in Princess Anne County. The colored population thus constituted 47 per cent of the total number of inhabitants. Foreign-born whites, included in the total above, numbered 170. The ratios of the three classes have not changed appreciably since 1910; although a substantial numerical increase is recorded in every instance. In 1920, the whites constituted 51.6 per cent of the people in the county, and in 1910 only 48.7 per cent. This indicates a favorable tendency and doubtless is in considerable measure due to the immigration of the negroes to the north.

The foreign-born whites compose 1.2 per cent of the population, and it is interesting to note that most of this element comes from the British Empire and Germany. There were 35 Englishmen; 29 Canadians; 21 Hungarians; 7 Italians; 6 Irishmen; 6 Russians, 5 Hollanders; 2 Swedes; 2 Poles; 1 Austrian; and 1 Greek. There were ten representatives from all other countries.

The following table indicates the color and nativity percentage composition of the population of the county in 1910 and 1920.

Color and Nativity in Princess Anne County.

Population: 1910 and 1920.

	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	1910		1920	
Native-Born Whites	5,613	48.7	7,030	51.6
Foreign-Born Whites	95	0.8	170	1.2
Negroes	5,818	50.4	6,426	47.2

Sex.

Including all classes, white, negro, and foreign-born, there were 7,000 males and 6,626 females in Princess Anne County in 1920. This gives the males a majority of 374. In 1910 the ratio was approximately the same.

According to the last census, there were 3,723 native white males and 3,307 native white females. There were 102 foreign-born white males and 68 foreign-born females. In both cases we find that the males predominate. This is a natural development in rural sections; since the males are better adapted to profitable employment on the farm.

The reverse is true of the negro population. There were 3,175 males and 3,251 females, or a difference of 76 in favor of the negro females.

Illiteracy.

The census defines illiteracy as those ten years of age and over who cannot write their own names in any language. Thus the percentage of illiteracy indicates only those who are devoid of the barest rudiments of an education. It does not take into consideration the numerous group who have completed only the elementary grades of grammar school, and constitute "near illiterates."

The figures are, thus, the barest indication of existing conditions. As it is, Princess Anne has the rank of 48th in the State with 12.3 per cent total illiteracy. Thus 1,253 of the total population of the county cannot write their own names. It may, however, be mentioned that, in 1910, the census showed 21.1 per cent of the population of the county to be illiterate. A relative gain of 8.8 per cent in literacy is an enviable achievement for rural schools.

Fairfax County has the lowest illiteracy in the State with 4.3 per cent. Buchanan has the highest with 27.5. The average for the State of Virginia is 11.2 per cent.

Native White Illiterates.

There were 304 native white illiterates ten years of age and over in Princess Anne County, or 5.6 per cent of the population. This ranks the county as 50th in the State. In this respect Warwick leads with 4 per cent, and Buchanan brings up the rear with 27.5. The total for the State of Virginia is 5.9 per cent native white illiteracy.

Negro Illiterates.

In 1920, among the 6,426 negroes, there were 936 illiterates, or 20.1 per cent of the negro population. This ranks the County as 23rd in the State. In this respect Buchanan and Craig lead with no illiterate negroes and Greensville is last with 37.6 per cent. The total for the State of Virginia is 23.5 per cent negro illiteracy.

Some Conclusions.

The county shows progress in the elimination of illiteracy. One has but to notice that in the past decade a relative decrease of 8.8 per cent has been made. Also in most instances the statistics for the county are better than those for the State. The fact remains, however, that illiteracy is still a problem of considerable magnitude in the county. To rectify the condition, the school attendance laws must be rigidly enforced, and every effort made to reach those who are past the school age. Universal compulsory school attendance is the only effective antidote for the poison of illiteracy.

Births and Deaths.

Princess Anne has a white birth rate of 20 per thousand of the population. It is 93rd in the State in this respect and considerably lower than the average for the State (29.95). When it is considered that Wise ranks first with 42.36 per thousand, the county's poor showing is evident.

The reverse is true of the negro birth rate, which is 36.80 births per thousand of the population and gives the county the rank of 22nd in the State.

Princess Anne ranks 97th for the white death rate with 14.25 deaths per thousand of the population. This is considerably lower than the birth rate; so it may be said that the county shows a tendency to increase as to its white population.

The negroes have a death rate of 23.46 deaths per thousand. In this item Princess Anne ranks 95th in the State. Despite their high death rate, the negroes are increasing, due to the high birth rate.

Church Membership.

According to the United States Census of Religious Bodies (1916) there are 4,935 church members in Princess Anne County. This means that 48.5 per cent of the population ten years of age and over are members of some church. The State averages 54 per cent in this regard. Thus the figure for Princess Anne is below the average for the State.

The membership of the various denominations is distributed as follows:

Baptists 2,216; Disciples of Christ, 136; Methodists 2,178; Episcopalians 193; Catholics 40; and all other denominations 172.

Predominantly Agricultural.

We see from the 1920 Census that Princess Anne is an entirely rural county. There are no incorporated towns or cities over 2,500 population, and the people reside mainly in the open country. This has always been the condition in the county and has been true of the State since its founding. Someone has said, "the greatness of the United States is founded on agriculture." This is true of the State of Virginia and Princess Anne County in particular.

Facts and Figures about Princess Anne County People.

These data include the population of the towns and villages as an integral part of Princess Anne County people. The figures are for the year 1920 except where otherwise indicated. The ratings are compiled from the United States Census of 1920, the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916, and the report of the Virginia State Board of Health for 1921. The figures at the left indicate the rank of Princess Anne County among the counties of the State.

75th—In size in Virginia, land area in square miles.....	279
Pittsylvania ranks first with 1,015 square miles; Arlington comes last with 31 square miles area. Total area for the State of Virginia, 40,262 square miles.	
61st—In total population, 1920.....	13,626
Norfolk ranks first with 227,522; Craig is last with 4,100 Population of the State of Virginia, 2,309,187.	
30th—In density of total population per square mile, 1920.....	48.8
Arlington ranks first with a density of 1,100. Highland ranks last with density of 11.7. Density for the State of Virginia, 57.4 inhabitants per square mile.	
21st—In density of rural population per square mile, 1920.....	48.8
Arlington ranks first with density of 517.4. Highland ranks last with density of 11.7. Total density for the State of Virginia, 40.6.	
75th—In percentage of population that is negro, 1920.....	47.2
Buchanan ranks first with no negroes. Charles City ranks last with 75.2 per cent negro. Total per cent of negro population for the State of Virginia 29.9.	
72nd—In percentage of population 10 years of age and over that are church members, 1916.....	48.5
King and Queen leads in this item; while Dickenson comes last with 6.3 per cent. The average for the State is 54.2 per cent.	
48th—In percentage of total illiteracy, 1920.....	12.3
Fairfax ranks first with 4.3 per cent illiteracy; and Buchanan is last with 27.5 per cent. Total per cent of illiterates in Virginia, 11.2.	
50th—In percentage of native white illiterates ten years of age and over, 1920.....	5.6
Warwick ranks first with 4 per cent and Buchanan last with 27.5 per cent. Total for the State of Virginia, 5.9 per cent.	
23rd—In percentage of negro illiterates ten years of age and over, 1920.....	20.4
Buchanan and Craig rank first with no illiterate negroes. Greensville comes last with 37.6 per cent. Total for the State of Virginia, 23.5 per cent.	

57th—In percentage of illiterate males, 21 years of age and over, 1920	18.4
Arlington ranks first with 4.9 per cent; and Brunswick last with 30.3 per cent. Total for the State of Virginia, 14.1 per cent.	
58th—In percentage of females, 21 years of age and over that are illiterate, 1920.....	15.3
Fairfax ranks first with 4.4 per cent; Buchanan ranks last with 37.9 per cent. Total for the State of Virginia, 12.7 per cent.	
97th—In death rate of whites per 1,000, 1921.....	14.25
Warwick ranks first with a rate of 3.43 and James City is last. Total for the State of Virginia, 10.43 per 1,000.	
95th—In death rate of negroes per 1,000, 1921.....	23.46
Dickenson ranks first and Dinwiddie last with 37.77. For the State of Virginia, 16.26 deaths per 1,000.	
93rd—In birth rate for whites per 1,000, 1921.....	20.05
Wise ranks first with 42.55, and Mathews last, with 15.64. Birth rate per 1,000 for the State of Virginia, 29.44.	
22nd—In birth rate of negroes per 1,000, 1921.....	36.80
Bland ranks first with 55.56, Buchanan ranks last with 0.01. Birth rate for the State of Virginia, 31.16.	
68th—In white marriages per 1,000, 1921.....	12.38
Greensville ranks first with 30.97; Washington ranks last with 3.20. Total for the State of Virginia, 18.9.	
42nd—In colored marriages per 1,000, 1921.....	18.71
Wise ranks first with 57; Craig ranks last with none. Total for the State of Virginia, 23.43 marriages per 1,000.	
14th—In total divorce rate per 1,000, 1921.....	0.72
Prince George County ranks first with 0.26 divorces per 1,000, and Arlington ranks last with 15.19. The average for the State is 2.82.	
32nd—In number of white divorces per 1,000, 1921.....	0.81
Ranking with Nelson County. Nansemond is first with 0.15 divorces per 1,000, and Arlington is last with 10.84. Total for the State of Virginia, 2.44 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants.	
5th—In the number of negro divorces per 1,000, 1921.....	0.61
Dinwiddie and Prince George are tied for first with 0.36 divorces per 1,000, and Arlington is last with 34.69. Total for State of Virginia is 2.90.	

V

WEALTH AND TAXATION

By E. E. FERESEE.

Total Taxable Property.

The assessed value of the total taxable property in Princess Anne County is \$8,485,528.36,* according to the annual report of the State Auditor of Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1922. There are 43 other counties, including their respective cities, that have a greater value. Nevertheless, for its size, Princess Anne has a creditable rank. Henrico County leads with \$311,407,602; King George comes last with \$1,349,212. The total for the State is \$1,825,263,160.06.

Thus the per capita wealth in Princess Anne County based on the assessed value is \$622.75. The rank is 29th in this respect. Henrico County ranks first in this item, with \$1,633.49; Grayson comes last with only \$188.54. The average for the State is \$540.02.

The real estate in the county is valued at \$5,258,569. Princess Anne County ranks 35th in this item. Norfolk County ranks first with \$183,871,050; Greene County comes last with \$1,091,467. The total amount of real estate for the State is \$986,143,697.

In the value of all personal property, Princess Anne County ranks 48th, with \$2,407,090. Henrico comes first, with \$96,141,247; Bland County comes last, with \$378,472. The total assessed value for all personal property in the State is \$550,616,041.

In the value of books and pictures, this county stands mediumly high (47th), with an assessed value of \$4,397. Henrico County ranks first, with books and pictures valued at \$142,062; while Craig County comes last in this particular with an assessed value of only \$75. The total figure for Virginia in this item is \$1,190,672.

Agricultural Wealth.

Princess Anne County ranks 75th in the State, with a total farm wealth of \$9,131,517, as reported for 1920 in the last United States Census. Augusta County leads with a farm wealth of \$49,036,772; Arlington County comes last with a \$1,238,800 farm wealth. The total farm wealth for the State is \$1,196,555,772.

*The report of the State Auditor of Public Accounts for 1923 has since been published, and the assessed value of the total taxable property in Princess Anne County for that year is \$8,520,640.62.

The values of farm property in Princess Anne County are distributed as follows: Land in farms, \$5,891,860; farm buildings, \$2,020,385; implements and machinery, \$427,633; and livestock, \$791,639. The average value of all property per farm is \$6,394.

The total value of all crops in Princess Anne County, in 1920, was \$2,947,519. Accomac County leads in this respect, with \$17,700,402. Arlington County comes last, with \$81,516. The total crop value for the State is \$292,824,260.

School Finances.

The office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has made up an index for each county school system of the State, so that the schools of the different counties may be compared. The main purpose is to set up a standard to assist in the development of the county schools of Virginia. Certain common requirements, which are necessary for the efficient operation of schools, were set for the whole state. These requirements were made up of five financial and five educational factors. If a school measures up fully with these requirements, it has an index number of 100.

The financial factors for the State are: the average annual salary per teacher, \$1,000; local funds applied to salaries, 50 per cent.; cost per school room, including every cost, \$1500; cost of instruction per pupil, \$25; and a total cost per pupil of \$33.33. The average of these given financial factors makes up the financial index for an amount adequate for the operation of efficient schools.

The financial index of the Princess Anne County school system for the year 1922-23 was 70.59. This indicates that Princess Anne County is 29.41 points below the standard set in financial support for the adequate operation of efficient schools. Princess Anne ranks 43rd in this respect among the other counties of the State. Elizabeth City County is first with a financial index of 116.04; Patrick County ranks last with a financial index of 37.30. The financial index of the State, for the counties alone is 71.53.

The total value of all school property in Princess Anne County in 1922-23 was \$158,800. There was spent for school purposes, during the same year, the amount of \$105,636.06.

Automobiles.

The value of all automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles for Princess Anne County, as assessed on the personal property tax books for the year 1922, is \$165,740. In this respect, the county ranks 33rd. The greatest value, not including the cities, is \$642,345 in Augusta County. It is very interesting to note that Buchanan County has an assessed value of only \$1,234 for autos.

Pensions and Licenses.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1922, Princess Anne paid \$925 for pensions to soldiers and marines and their widows, and for funeral expenses. Henrico County paid the greatest amount, \$36,487.50; Charles City paid the least, \$643. The total amount paid by the State was \$777,767.50.

The amount of license taxes assessed from July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922, in the county was \$5,382.72. Princess Anne ranked 63rd in this item. Henrico County ranks first, with \$329,922.28; Bland County comes last with \$1,064.19. The total for the State was \$1,818,060.08.

Farm Mortgages.

In the proportion of farms having a mortgage debt, Princess Anne ranks 60th. Fifteen per cent (198 farms) are mortgaged. In this respect, Buchanan comes first, with approximately 4 per cent. of her farms mortgaged; Middlesex is last, with 25 per cent. The percentage of farms in the State that are mortgaged is 13.

Princess Anne's total mortgage debt is \$327,552 or 26.3 per cent of the total value of the farms under mortgage. The average rate of interest paid on this total mortgage debt is 5.8 per cent.

Mortgages are often signs of progress rather than backwardness. When a mortgage is made in order that judicious improvements may be provided for, then, it may be made with profit. But when a mortgage is given for the sole purpose of obtaining luxuries, then, it becomes a bad omen, a sign of depletion. It must be remembered that while the money obtained on a mortgage increases the chances of making money, it also increases the chances of losing.

Taxation.

In Virginia, very little progress has been made in the equalization of the tax burden. The problem, when boiled down, seems to be principally one of assessment.

The State Constitution requires that property be assessed at its "fair market value," but this provision has been almost entirely disregarded. No standard has been applied by the State as a whole, for the assessment of property, but it has simply been left to the local assessors to adopt their own standard. Hence, nearly every county has a different standard for its assessment.

By this varying underassessment, many counties have become slackers, and are having part of their taxes paid by other counties. Of the 100 counties in Virginia, 89 are actually drawing more from the State than they contribute in State taxes. This steady exploitation of one county by another is unjust and for many years has been a sore spot in Virginia state government.

This exploitation is due to the fact that there never has been and never can be satisfactory assessment made by purely local authorities. Some central authority, with powers of organization and supervision of both the state and local tax system, is an essential need in Virginia. The tax commission is such an authority. It has supplanted the local administration of taxes in 31 states, these states having passed through the experiments that Virginia has been having for the last 20 years. It has met the general approval of both the state officials and the people of those states. A tax commission, or board of a similar nature, seems to be the only way of obtaining equality in taxation in Virginia.

Inequalities in assessment on property in the different counties may be seen from the following examples. In 1920, the average assessments for automobiles in Hanover County was \$428, while it was only \$36 in Buchanan. The average horse in Dinwiddie was worth \$98 and in Grayson \$26. Watches were worth \$23 each in Nottoway County and only \$1 each in Floyd. These examples are merely a few of those that might be given to illustrate the great inequality in property assessment of the different counties.

Not only is inequality prevalent among the different counties, but it prevails also as among the individual property owners of the same county. Such ratios of inequality of assessment in the same county, as the following is not infrequent:

"Two farmers in the same county own farms which the deed books show cost \$10,000. One farm is assessed at \$1,000 and the other is assessed at \$10,000. Thus, if taxes on the first farm were \$15, the taxes on the other would be \$150."

Such inequality as this is even more serious than the inequality among the different counties.

Princess Anne County has very few problems with regard to taxation which are different from the problems of the State at large. It is a rural county in a state that is, to a large extent rural. Thus, it has, to a fair degree, the same problems as does the remainder of the State.

In 1922, the total County and District tax rate on real estate and tangible personal property varied from \$1.60 on the \$100 of assessed value in the Virginia Beach and Seaboard Districts to \$2.05 and \$2.25 in the Pungo and Kempsville Districts. In 1923, the Seaboard District split into two Districts, on account of an issue as to whether or not the district should bond itself for good roads. The District, now known as the Lynnhaven District, was in favor of the bond issue and split off from the old Seaboard District. The total County and District tax rate on real estate and personal property now varies from \$1.60 on the \$100 of assessed value in the Virginia Beach district to \$2.85 in the Lynnhaven District.

Judging from the above tax rates of the County, it might be inferred that the tax rates on real estate and tangible personal property are high. However, the rates are more than offset by the low assessments that prevail. According to the Report of the Commission on Simplification and Economy of State and Local Government in 1924, the assessed value of real estate in Princess Anne County in 1923 is only 30.7 per cent of its selling price. This figure was obtained by a comparison of assessments with all recorded sales of real estate for the preceding year. It is evident, therefore, that the burden of the real estate tax payer in Princess Anne County is less than one-third as great as the tax rates indicate. On the true value, the average tax rate in the County is not more than 90 cents on the \$100 for all purposes.

Taxation is one of the most vital problems of the State. The Virginia General Assembly, in a recent session, failed to create adequately a full time tax commission, with the authority to set up a tax system worthy of this great commonwealth of ours. Let us hope that the next meeting of the General Assembly shall not adjourn before this great problem of state finance has been thoroughly attended to.

In the words of the Commission on Simplification and Economy of State and Local Government in its report to the General Assembly in 1924:

"A fundamental canon of taxation is that taxes should be, as far as may be attainable, uniform and equal, that is, uniform for the different classes of property and equal as between persons of equal ability to pay. The people of this State are not dishonest, nor are they miserly. They would gladly contribute to the support of their State and local government, were it not for the general feeling that the basis of their contributions is unequal and unjust. Unfortunately this feeling is not without its foundation in fact. Any plan of reform should be accompanied by a plan for equalization in a simple, inexpensive, and effective way."

Facts about Wealth and Taxation in Princess Anne County.

75th—In total farm wealth (1920 Census).....	\$9,131,517
Augusta ranks first with \$49,036,772; Arlington comes last with \$1,238,800. The total farm wealth for the State is \$1,196,555,772.	
33rd—In the value of all crops (1920 Census).....	\$2,947,519
Accomac County ranks first with a crop value of \$17,700,402; Arlington County ranks last with a crop value of \$81,516. The total value of all crops in the State is \$292,824,260.	
45th—In the total amount of taxable property, 1923.....	\$8,520,640.62
Henrico ranks first with \$329,350,289; Greene ranks last with \$1,737,332.23. The total amount of taxable property in the State is \$1,829,715,879.16.	

60th—In the percentage that mortgaged farms are of the total number of farms 1920.....	15
Buchanan leads with 3.75, while Middlesex is last with 25.2. The percentage that mortgaged farms are of the total number of farms in the State is 13.	
34th—In the financial index of the county school system (1921)	67.57
Arlington County ranks first with 97.19; Floyd County has the lowest rank with 25.62. The financial index of the State, including the cities, is 68.70.	
97th—In the amount paid, during the year ending September 30, 1922, for pensions to soldiers and marines and their widows, and for funeral expenses.....	\$925
Henrico County ranks first with \$36,487.50; Charles City County comes last with \$643. The total for the State was \$777,767.50.	
65th—In the value of standing timber, as assessed on tax books 1922	\$500
Dickenson County comes first with \$334,980; 33 counties have no assessed value. The total value for the State is \$1,906,183.	
33rd—In the value of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles for 1922 (exclusive of cities).....	\$165,740
Augusta County ranks first with \$642,345; Buchanan County comes last with only \$1,234. The total for the State is \$15,904,148	
47th—In the value of books and pictures, except those exempted from taxation by law, 1922.....	\$4,397
Henrico ranks first with \$42,062; Craig County comes last with a value of \$75. The total value for the State is \$1,190,672.	
35th—In the value of real estate owned by both colored and white in 1922.....	\$5,258,569
Norfolk County ranks first with \$183,871,050; Greene County comes last with \$1,091,467. The total value for all real estate in the State is \$986,143,697.	
63rd—In the amount of license taxes assessed from July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922.....	\$5,383.72
Henrico ranks first with \$329,922, 28; Bland County comes last with \$1,064.19. The total for the State is \$1,818,060.08.	
48th—In the amount of personal property assessed in 1922.....	\$2,407,790
Henrico County comes first with \$96,141,247; Bland County ranks last with \$378,472. The total amount for the State is \$550,616,041.	

VI

SCHOOLS

By E. E. FERESEE.

Although great progress has been made in the schools of Princess Anne County, the school system has not yet reached its highest degree of efficiency. The purpose of this chapter is to set forth some of the outstanding good qualities of the county schools and also a few of the marked deficiencies. By so doing, we hope to inspire in the citizens of the county a desire to see the school system improved upon each year.

The New County Unit School Board.

Prior to 1922, each of the four magisterial districts of the county had its own school board, composed of three members, which operated independently of the boards of the other districts. These twelve members composed the county school board, which had practically no power. It met only once or twice a year and, then, only to go over the treasurer's accounts and to set an opening date for the schools. In 1922, a new county system school law was put into effect. This law provides that there shall be a county unit school board, composed of one member from each magisterial district. This county board has complete control over all of the schools of the county. It has the duties of both the old county board and the old district board. The members of the county unit school board of Princess Anne County at the present time are: S. S. Gresham of Seaboard District, Chairman; W. E. Wood of Kempsville District, L. H. Hill of Pungo District, and W. T. Cooke and G. M. Meredith of Virginia Beach District.

Compulsory Education.

For many years, compulsory education has been deemed necessary. An effort toward compulsory education was made in the passage of the old compulsory education law in 1908. This law was practically worthless. The new Law, which was passed in 1918, states that every child who has passed his eighth birthday but has not yet reached his fourteenth must attend school for the full term. Were this law properly enforced, the average daily attendance would be greatly increased. In 1913, before the passage of the law, out of a school population of 4312, only 2013, or about 51 per cent. were enrolled in the public schools. In 1923, after the passage of this law, out of a

school population of 4620, only 3172, or about 60 per cent. of the school population, were enrolled in the public schools. This shows a relative increase in enrollment of about nine per cent. since the passage of the new compulsory education law. This increase is due, however, mostly to increased transportation facilities and improvement in the grade of teachers employed, and not to the compulsory education law, as means for its enforcement are not provided for in this county. Thus it seems that we now have a law, which, if enforced, would give us compulsory education to a certain extent, but which we do not use as fully as we should.

Consolidation.

One of the great drawbacks to our county school system is the large number of one-room schools. Of the schools in Princess Anne County, 21 per cent. are one-room schools. In 1923, there were 81 schools in the county, of which 56 were white schools and 25 were colored schools. Eleven of the negro schools and 6 of the white schools were one-room affairs, making a total of 17 one-room schools in the county. It is impossible for these one-room schools to efficiently do the work that should be done by a school. One teacher cannot possibly give the proper attention to each class, when she has a number of pupils divided into several grades, each of which is following a different course of study.

The only solution to the above problem seems to be consolidation. In 1913, there were 25 one-room schools, while in 1923, there were only 17 in the county, 11 of which were negroes. Thus we see that Princess Anne County is making some progress in the abandoning of her one-room schools.

The consolidation of schools has many self-evident advantages, such as: better teachers, fuller equipment, more grades, better curriculum, and better school plants, which are more economical than are the many scattered and inadequate buildings of the one-room schools.

Some fight consolidation because it takes the school further away from them. There is really very little to this argument, as any one knows that the advantages obtained by consolidation of schools more than offset the expenses incurred. We are not living in the time of our grandfathers, when transportation was poor, the population was scattered, and the idea of bringing the school to the pupil was prevalent. Today, with our modern means of transportation and our ever-increasing improvement of roads, is it not better, more economical and more beneficial to transport the pupil to the school rather than the school to the pupil?

The fact that, until recently, very little attention has been given to the county roads, is one of the excuses Princess Anne has had to offer for her slowness in consolidation. Every district has consolidated

schools for white children wherever it is possible to transport the children, except for the lower grades. Now that good roads are being built in many parts of the county, it is to be expected that the one-room schools will be further reduced.

Rank of Princess Anne County in Virginia.

In order to place the school systems of the various counties on a comparable basis and to fix in the minds of those interested the factors necessary for efficiency, the State Board of Education has worked out an index which indicates the financial and educational conditions of each county. A perfect school system should have the index number of 100.

There are five financial factors and five educational factors. The financial factors are: Annual salary, \$1,000; local funds for salaries 50 per cent.; cost per school room, including every item, \$1500; cost of instruction per pupil \$25; and total cost per pupil, \$33. The educational factors are: 85 per cent. of school population in daily attendance; 100 per cent. of teachers with at least first grade certificates; a school term of 200 days; number of high school pupils, 10 per cent. of total enrollment; and seventh grade enrollment equal to 10 per cent of pupils in all elementary grades. The average of all these factors taken together gives the general school index. The average of the financial factors gives the financial index and, similarly, the average of the five educational factors gives the educational index.

The index figures are interpreted as follows: The difference between the index number and 100, is the percentage the county lacks of having an efficient system.

In 1920, when the schools were first rated in accordance with this system, Princess Anne County stood 41st, with an index number of 59. In 1923, she ranked 61st, with an index number of 66.53. Thus, her index number has increased 7.53 points, even though her rating has fallen 20 places in three years. However, the rank of the county should have gone up instead of down during this period, as a fall in the rating indicates that the county is not keeping pace in the progress of her schools as compared with the other counties of the State.

Salaries.

The average annual salary per teacher for the state of Virginia in the year 1923 was \$588. Although the average annual salary in Princess Anne County was \$625.30 for that year, or \$37.50 greater than the average annual salary for the State, it is inadequate.

In 1913, the year usually taken as a base, since it represents pre-war normality, the average annual salary per teacher for the United States was \$515. Today, the average annual salary per teacher for the nation is \$1020. But today, according to a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor, a dollar purchases only 58.2 per cent of what

it did in 1913. Thus, in terms of the purchasing power of money, the average annual salary has increased very little. In 1913, it was admitted that Princess Anne's average annual salary was inadequate. Then the average annual salary per teacher was \$300. Now in the terms of the purchasing power of money, the average annual salary per teacher is, approximately, \$363. This goes to show that, in reality, there has been an increase of only \$63 in the average annual salary per teacher for this county since 1913.

The child attends school in order that he may learn. To instruct is the chief duty of the school. In order to instruct properly, the school must have competent teachers. Competent teachers cannot be had unless adequate salaries are provided for them. Unless rural teachers get a salary equal to that of the city teachers of the same qualifications and grade, competent teachers cannot be obtained for the rural school. The teacher will figure that a sacrifice must be made in order to teach in the country and hence will go to the urban districts.

Attendance.

One of the greatest wastes in the county schools is caused by poor attendance. In 1923, according to the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, only 51 per cent of the school population of Princess Anne attended school regularly. The County and the State tax their citizens in order to carry on public education, claiming that education makes better citizens. And, yet, a great percentage of children are allowed to remain out of school altogether, or to be so irregular in attendance that the instruction received is of little value to them. The low attendance of the schools of this county is due, to a great extent, to the negro children being employed in trucking.

The majority of illiterates of our country come from the rural districts. This may generally be attributed to the parents, to the school officials, or to inadequate schools.

There are 23 other counties in Virginia that have less illiteracy than Princess Anne. The only way this condition can be bettered is by enforcement of the compulsory education laws.

Number of Teachers Employed.

There were 38 white and 16 negro teachers employed in Princess Anne County in 1913. On an average, there were about 35 pupils to each teacher. In 1923, there were 56 white and 25 negro teachers, which was, on an average, one teacher to every 39 pupils. This shows an increase of 45 per cent for white teachers; and an increase of 55 per cent for negro teachers. For this period, the white enrollment has increased 21 per cent and the negro enrollment 93 per cent. Thus, there was an increase of teachers for this period of 14 per cent less than the increase in enrollment. This does not seem to indicate that

the county is employing an adequate number of teachers today. It is the duty of the county to do all it can to give better instruction by reducing the number of pupils per teacher.

Length of Term.

A standard school term of 180 days is absolutely necessary for an efficient school system. The average school term for all schools in Princess Anne County for 1923 is 155 days. The average term for the white schools is 170 days, and that of the negro schools is 140 days. Thus, we are about up to the standard in our white schools. In fact, all of the standarized schools have a term of 180 days. The one and two-room schools are the factors that pull the average down, some of them having a term of only seven months. This condition is excusable only in a few cases, and steps should be taken to better it.

Agricultural High Schools.

Princess Anne County has one agricultural high school. In order to keep up with the progressive counties of the State, she cooperated with the federal government and the State, and, thus, founded her first agricultural high school in 1920. It is situated at Oceana and has been very successful. Princess Anne, being mostly agricultural, needs more schools of this type. It is to be hoped that, before many more years have gone by, she will have one in each of the districts in which a high school is located.

Community Leagues.

Community leagues do much toward developing the morale and standard of schools. They raise large sums of money for the school and cooperate in general with the school authorities.

Princess Anne ranks very low in community leagues, with only 8 in the county. This is due, in some parts of the county, to a lack of cooperation and interest among the people. Instead of pulling together, the people pull against one another, expending much antagonistic effort. Were this effort expended in the same direction and used for the good of the community, instead of thrown away in the form of cross purposes, the community and every one concerned would be a great deal better off. Certain people seem to have only a selfish interest in mind, and oppose everything which is not directly beneficial to them, thinking very little of the community, and not seeming to realize that even their best personal interests coincide, in the long run, with an improved community development.

Athletics.

Princess Anne is beginning to realize the importance of athletics in the school. A few years ago, all of the schools in the State were

in one big league and the small rural schools had very little chance against their larger opponents. But, lately, the competition has been limited by dividing the schools into different classes. All of the larger schools are placed in class A, the next in size in class B, and so on down the list.

For a period of about seven years, there was a large lapse in the school athletics of the county, but for the last three years, they have been coming back strong. Especially since the class division, athletics have started on the upward scale. More interest is taken in them, better facilities have been provided, and the prospects are brighter along this line than they have been for years.

Ten Year Gains.

Our schools have made progress in many items from 1913 to 1923, as can be seen from the table at the end of this chapter. The data for this table were obtained from the reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The amount of school funds has increased from \$41,774.38 in 1913 to \$105,329.80 in 1923, or approximately 152 per cent. With this increase in funds, efficiency in the school system has increased to a certain extent, but not in proportion to the increase in funds, as expenses have greatly increased during the last ten years.

The average annual salary per teacher has increased from \$320.90 to \$625.30, or approximately 97 per cent. Although this is an actual increase in dollars, living expenses have increased in about the same proportion.

In 1913, the school population for both races was 4312, while the average daily attendance was only 1528, or approximately 33 per cent of the school population for that year. In 1923, the total school population was 4620, an increase of 7 per cent over 1913, while the average daily attendance was 2060, or approximately 45 per cent. This shows a relative increase of 12 per cent in the average daily attendance on school population for the ten year period.

Although much progress has been made by the schools of Princess Anne County from 1913 to 1923, many of the essential items of her school system have not moved forward as rapidly as they might have. This is clearly shown by the decrease in relative showing in index figures during the past three years. The progress that has been made is to be commended. The only fault that can be found with it is that there has not been enough of it. It is up to the citizens of the county to make their school system as progressive as are the other school systems of the State. The general progressiveness of a county, as a whole, is measured by the standing of its schools.

Rank of Princess Anne County Schools for 1923.

Compiled from 1923 Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

61st—In the general rating according to the index figures from the State Department of Education.....	66.53
Elizabeth City County ranks 1st with an index number of 103.41; Greene County comes last with an index number of 39.51. The average rating for the State is 74.86.	
31st—In the average annual salary per teacher.....	\$625.30
Arlington County comes first with an average annual salary of \$940.70; Greene County ranks last with \$363.90. The average annual salary for the State is \$588.	
61st—In the per capita cost of instruction.....	\$15.92
Highland County ranks first with a per capita cost of \$26.63; Floyd County ranks last with a per capita cost of only \$8.12. The average per capita cost for all counties in the State is \$17.08.	
79th—In the percentage of local funds in teachers salaries	32
Russel County ranks first with 61 per cent.; Greene County comes last with 11 per cent. The average for the State is 44 per cent.	
24th—In the total cost per room.....	\$1304.20
Nottoway County ranks first with a total cost per room of \$2966.25. Greene County comes last with a cost per room of \$482.40. The average cost per room for the State is \$1,112.25.	
77th—In the per cent of attendance on population.....	51
Scott County ranks first with 89 per cent.; Mathews County comes last with 33 per cent. The total per cent for all the counties in the State is 73.	
16th—In the percentage of teachers holding above second grade certificates.....	90
Arlington County comes first with 100 per cent; Henry County comes last with 38 per cent. The percentage for the State is 77.	
42nd—In the average length of term in days.....	155
Arlington County ranks first with 200; Greene County comes last with 113. The average term for all counties in the State is 153 days.	
78th—In the per cent of pupils in high schools.....	5
Mathews County comes first with 14 per cent;	

Buchanan County ranks last with 1 per cent.
The average for the State is 9 per cent.

52nd—In the total valuation of school property.....	\$158,800
Norfolk County ranks first with \$1,162,500; Greene County ranks last with \$26,750. The total value of all school property in Virginia is \$39,083,379.	
†66th—In Community Leagues with.....	8

Page County ranks first in this respect with 44;
Alleghany and Craig counties comes last with only
one.

Comparisons for 1913 and 1923

	1913	1923	Per Cent Increase
White school population.....	1985	2169	9
Negro school population.....	2317	2451	6
Total school population.....	4312	4620	7
White teachers employed.....	38	52	37
Negro teachers employed.....	16	24	50
Total teachers employed.....	54	76	41
Term in days, white schools.....	160	180	12
Term in days, negro schools.....	126	140	11
Average term in days.....	143	160	12
White pupils enrolled.....	1127	1462	21
Negro pupils enrolled.....	886	1710	93
Total pupils enrolled.....	2013	3172	57
Average daily attendance, white.....	915	1110	21
Average daily attendance, negro.....	613	954	55
Total average daily attendance.....	1528	2060	34
Amount of school funds.....	\$41,774.38	\$105,329.80	152
Number of two-room schools.....	6	12	100
Number of one-room schools.....	23	17	33*
Average annual salary per teacher....	\$320.90	\$625.30	95

*Decrease.

†1921 figures. Figures for 1923 were not available.

VII

PRINCESS ANNE AGRICULTURE

BY E. E. FERESEE.

The Predominance of Agriculture.

In 1919, according to the last United States Census, there were 9 manufacturing plants in Princess Anne County and these employed only 69 people. The wages and salaries of those engaged in industry were approximately, \$65,006; and the value of the manufactured products for that year was \$200,183.

The total value of all farm property in the county in January 1920, according to the last Census, was \$9,131,517, while all crops for 1919 totaled \$2,947,519.

The population of Princess Anne County, living outside of incorporated towns, is approximately 93 per cent. of the total population. This means that there are about 12,672 people in the county who are dependent, more or less directly, upon agriculture for a living.

It is easily seen from these facts that the preponderant interest of Princess Anne County is agriculture.

Unimproved Lands.

The unimproved land problem of the county, although not nearly so great as in many of the other counties of the State, is nevertheless an important one and should be considered in a study of this nature.

The land area of Princess Anne County is 178,560 acres, of which 94,544 acres are in farms. Of the total land in farms, 68.3 per cent. is improved. When we say improved farm land, we mean, according to the census definition, "all lands regularly tilled or mowed, land in pasture which has been cleared or tilled, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings." Hence, we have 34,129 acres of land, at the present time, unimproved.

The percentage of farm land improved in Princess Anne County is 12.8 greater than the similar percentage for the State. Since some land is needed for the growing of timber and since some of the unimproved land is not tenable, it would be unwise as well as impossible to turn all of this area into improved estates immediately. However, there are certain tenable lands that are practically idle, which should be made available for occupancy by thrifty white farmers. By the utilization of such lands, not only would homes be provided for many tenant farmers aspiring to become owners, but much would be added to the wealth of the county.



ONE OF THE SOURCES OF WEALTH TO THE PRINCESS ANNE FARMER



Size of Farms.

In 1920, there were 1317 farms in Princess Anne County. This is 106 farms less than in 1910; and 115 less than in 1900. This decrease seems to be due to the growth of villages and towns and to the merging of smaller farming units into larger ones. There are 65 counties which have a greater number of farms than Princess Anne. Pennsylvania ranks first with 7025; Arlington County comes last with only 56 farms. There are 186,242 farms in the State.

The census definition of a farm is: "All the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and directing agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone, or with the assistance of his household or hired employees."

The following table compiled from the last United States Census gives the classification of farms as to their size in Princess Anne County for 1920.

Classification of Farms in Princess Anne County According to Size: 1920.

Under 3 acres.....	3
3 to 9 acres.....	133
10 to 19 acres.....	145
20 to 49 acres.....	420
50 to 99 acres.....	322
100 to 174 acres.....	191
175 to 259 acres.....	56
260 to 499 acres.....	36
500 to 999 acres.....	6
1000 acres and over.....	5

The majority of the farms of the county seem to be small. There is a greater number of farms between 20 and 49 acres than in any other group. This may be attributed to the fact that Princess Anne is principally a trucking county. This type of farming requires much capital and labor internally applied, and, thus, small farms are usually the result.

Farm Tenancy.

In 1920, 362 farms of the total of 1317 farms in Princess Anne County were operated by tenants. The county ranks 26th in this respect. Tenancy has decreased by 46.4 per cent. since 1900. In that year there were 676 tenant farmers. In 1910, there were 521 tenant farmers in the county, a decrease of 155 in the figure for 1900.

Of the 362 tenant farmers of the county, 229 of them are native whites, 3 are foreign-born whites, and 130 are negroes. The predominant group then is that of the white, while only 130 of them are negroes.

Farm tenancy may be either a good or a bad thing. For the industrious young white man of limited financial status, it is a good institution; in his case, tenancy is a stepping stone toward ownership. There are many young men who start as farm laborers, step up to the tenant class and later become farm owners.

There are others who misuse farm tenancy. Many young men, due to deficiencies of education or social heredity, remain tenants just as were their fathers before them. In this way, there tends to become a tenant caste.

The principal solution of this problem seems to be in compulsory education. Illiteracy and farm tenancy go hand in hand. Do away with illiteracy and much has been done toward wiping out tenancy. Educate the people and give them higher ideals and they will not be satisfied to remain tenants forever. Much financial help in this connection can be rendered the tenant farmer through the aid provided by the Farm Loan Act.

Rural Credit.

On June 28, 1916, Congress passed the Federal Farm Loan Act and in December of that year, 12 Federal Land Banks were established. The state of Virginia is in the district whose land bank is located at Baltimore, Maryland. The farmer may negotiate a loan with the federal land bank through the local national farm loan association. Such an association consists of ten or more farmers whose applications for loans amount to \$20,000 or more. The minimum and maximum amounts loaned per individual are \$100 and \$25,000 respectively. Money is loaned upon 50 per cent. of the value of the land and 20 per cent. of the value of the improvements. A loan may be procured only by a *bona fide* farmer.

The purposes of the Federal Farm Loan Act are as follows: "to lower and equalize interest rates on first mortgage farm loans; to provide long term loans with the privilege of repayment in installments, through a long or short period of years, at the borrower's option; to assemble the farm credits of the nation to be used as security for money to be employed in farm development; to stimulate cooperative action among farmers; to make it easier for the landless to get land; and to provide safe and sound long-term investments for the thrifty."

Information regarding such loans may be secured from the farm demonstration agent and from the Secretary, Federal Land Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.

In July, 1923, there were 4774 farm loan associations in the nation. They have been rapidly spreading since the passage of the Federal Farm Loan Act, and have been of great aid to the farmer.

There is one farm loan association in Princess Anne County. It is located at Princess Anne Court House. It has made 43 loans amounting to \$190,900. These facts show that Princess Anne County is beginning to realize the value of these associations to the farmer.

Soil Fertility.

Many years ago nothing was quite so cheap as land. This land was used merely as a vehicle into which seeds were placed from which a crop would later be harvested. Scant attention was given to crop rotation and no fertilizer was used. Hence these lands were gradually drained of their natural fertility. This generation has to pay for the mistakes of its forefathers and should, thus, profit by them.

With proper care, there is no reason why the farmers of Princess Anne County should have poor soil. Like the rest of the Tidewater Section of Virginia, this county has a soil whose sub-soil is deficient in potash, a plant food that is necessary for nearly all crops grown there.

This deficiency is overcome by the fact that these lands are well adapted to the use of fertilizer, and a wide variety of crops can be grown upon them. Not only are these lands susceptible to improvement but they also retain for a long period the fertility so obtained. This being the case, it is certainly possible for every Princess Anne County farmer to have rich farm land if he will plant leguminous crops—clover, cowpeas, beans and similar plants—in rotation with his other crops, and will lime and otherwise fertilize his soil at the proper time, and will give more attention to the livestock part of farming in order to consume the waste products of the farm and to provide manure for his fields.

Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

Potatoes constitute one of the leading crops of Princess Anne County. The light, warm sandy soils are well adapted to early potatoes, as well as to other different crops comprised under the general head of "truck." Potatoes are shipped in this section; principally, from the first of June to July, which, due to their earliness, demand high prices.

In 1922, Princess Anne County ranked 5th in the production of Irish potatoes in the State, with a total of 540,000 bushels. With reference to sweet potatoes the county ranked 3rd, producing 266,000 bushels.

Accomac County is first in this respect, as to both Irish and sweet potatoes. In 1922, the production of this county was 3,852,000 bushels of sweet potatoes and 5,592,000 bushels of Irish potatoes.

The greatest problem of our county in regard to potatoes is the marketing problem. The system of marketing potatoes in Princess Anne County is about as bad as it well could be. The farmers produce the potatoes and then try to market them as individuals with the result that the market is often glutted, prices depressed, and the industry proves unprofitable. It has been estimated that the average potato raiser receives only fifty cents of the consumer's dollar spent for potatoes. The only remedy for this condition seems to be the estab-

lishment of some kind of cooperative marketing system. The need for such a system has been considered in the following chapter and has also been discussed as one of the most important problems of the county in the last chapter of this bulletin.

Corn.

For 1922, Princess Anne County ranked 21st as to the number of bushels of corn produced, with a production of 722,000 bushels. Her rank is 82nd as to the average yield of corn, with 22 bushels per acre. The per capita production of corn in the county is 39.4 bushels, thus, ranking the county 10th in this respect.

The general run of corn produced is of good quality, and a ready market is always available for the surplus.

Peanuts.

The growing of peanuts is one of the most important agricultural enterprises of Southeastern Virginia. They may be regarded as the cash money crop of this section.

Princess Anne County ranks 13th as to the number of pounds of peanuts produced in the State. The production for 1922 was 12,000 pounds. Southampton ranks first in this respect, with a production of 23,660,000 pounds. The total production for the State was 78,000,000 pounds.

Cotton.

Only 12 counties in Virginia produce enough cotton to amount to anything. In 1922, Princess Anne County ranked 10th in this crop, producing 63,000 pounds. Her rank as to the yield of cotton per acre was 3rd, with an average of 230 pounds.

The small production of the county is due to the fact that the season is barely long enough to allow the cotton to reach its full maturity. The cotton has to be planted early in order that it may obtain its full growth before the arrival of frost.

However, the production of cotton for 1923 was more than twice that for 1922. This increase seems to be due to the boll weevil, which is limiting the amount of cotton in the rest of the cotton belt, but has not as yet reached Virginia. In order to meet this situation, the growth of cotton in Virginia is being increased.

Due to the success of the 1923 crop, the production of cotton in the county is expected to considerably increase in 1924.

Caution should be used by the farmer in making investments of capital for the purpose of raising cotton in Virginia on a large scale. The average Virginia farmer is not familiar with cotton culture, and there are many other difficulties to be surmounted. A thorough study of cotton growing should be made, cotton being planted at the same time on a small scale. The farmer should remember what has made cotton production in Virginia profitable, that is, the problem of

the boll weevil, and that this problem may be solved at any time, thereby increasing cotton production in Georgia and the Carolinas, causing the raising of cotton on a large scale in Virginia to again become unprofitable.

Cattle.

Due to the fact that the dairy industry of the county seems to be on the increase, the raising of cows for dairy and family uses makes up the principal element of stock raising in Princess Anne County.

In 1922, according to the Virginia Crop Report, there were 3,150 milk cows in Princess Anne County. The value of the dairy products for that year was \$89,949. In 1900, there were 1,267 milk cows in the county, and in 1910, 1,361. Thus, in the period between 1900 and 1922, there has been an increase of 148 per cent. in the number of dairy cows in the county. A dairy of 800 cows has recently been started in the county and when completed will be one of the largest in the United States.

At the present time, there are practically no beef cattle raised in Princess Anne County.

Princess Anne produced, in 1922, 8,750 tons of hay. There are many forage and grass crops which can be grown in the county and it should be an ideal place for dairying.

Swine.

The land in Princess Anne County is well adapted to the raising of swine. With the splendid opportunities for growing grazing crops, thus making cheap pork production possible, the pork industry should be one of the leading industries of the county. At the present time hogs are raised in considerable numbers there.

In 1900, there were 11,937 hogs in the county, according to the United States Census Report. In 1910, the figure dropped to 8,642, and, in 1922, rose to 10,000. Thus, it seems that the raising of swine in the county is slightly on the decrease. This should not be. Princess Anne should be making great strides toward increasing this phase of stock raising, as are many of the other counties of the State. The present slump in prices will not always continue.

Sheep.

In 1922, the sheep raised in Princess Anne County seemed to be the only form of live-stock that was materially on the decrease. In that year, there were 3,150 sheep in the county, while in 1910 there were 4,915 and in 1900, 4,565. This shows a decrease of 36 per cent since 1910. This loss is deplorable and one is hardly able to account for it. Sheep can be raised at a very slight cost, particularly, on unimproved and idle lands, and yield two very useful products—mutton and wool. The Southern States are especially adapted to the raising of sheep. Princess Anne County should be on the increase rather than on the decline in the raising of sheep.

Facts about Princess Anne County Agriculture.

75th in the total value of all farm property, 1920.....	\$9,131,517
Augusta County ranks first, with total farm values of \$49,036,772; Arlington County comes last, with \$1,283,800. The total value of all farm property in the State is \$1,196,555,772.	
33rd in the value of all crops, 1919.....	\$2,947,519
Accomac has the highest crop value, with \$17,700,402; Arlington County ranks last with a crop value of \$81,516. The total value of all crops for the State is \$292,824,260.	
36th in the percentage increase of farm wealth, 1910-1920.....	93
Mecklenburg County is first with a 253 per cent. increase; Arlington County suffered a decrease of 19 per cent. The total increase of farm wealth for the State is 91.3 per cent.	
26th in the percentage of farms operated by tenants, 1920.....	27.5
Accomac County ranks first with 61 per cent. of farm tenancy; Highland County ranks last with 5.9 per cent. The average for the State is 25.6 per cent.	
16th in the percentage of farm land improved, 1920...	63.81
Loudoun County ranks first in this particular with 81 per cent. of her farm lands improved; Buchanan County comes last with only 28 per cent. improved. The per cent. of farm land for the State that is improved is 51.	
65th in the total number of farms, 1920.....	1317
Pittsylvania is first with 7025 farms; Arlington County is last with 56. There are 186,242 farms in the State.	
77th as to the number of milk cows, 1922.....	1950
Rockingham County comes first with 12,700; Alexandria ranks last with only 200. The total number of milk cows in the State is 430,000	
58th as to the number of tons of hay and forage produced, 1922.....	8750
Augusta County ranks first with a production of 56,810 tons; Arlington is last with an annual production of 300 tons. The total annual production for the State was 1,220,000 tons.	
21st in the total corn production in bushels 1922....	722,000
Loudoun County is first with a production of	

1,944,000 bushels; Arlington County is last with a production of 14,000 bushels. The total production for the State is 53,312,000 bushels.	
82nd in the average yield of corn per acre in bushels 1922.....	22
Loudoun County is first with an average yield of 42 bushels per acre; Sussex County is last with an average yield of 16 bushels per acre. The average yield per acre for the State is 28 bushels.	
10th in the per capita production of corn in bushels, 1919.....	39.4
Clarke County is first with a per capita production of 89.9 bushels; Arlington County is last with a per capita production of 0.4 bushels. The per capita production for the State is 18.3 bushels.	
5th in the number of bushels of Irish potatoes produced, 1922.....	540,000
Accomac County ranks first, producing 5,592,000 bushels; 82 counties produce no Irish potatoes, except for home use. The total number of bushels, produced in the state is 16,585,000.	
3rd in the number of bushels of sweet potatoes produced, 1922.....	266,000
Accomac is first with a production of 3,852,000 bushels; 82 counties have no production, except for home use. The total production of the State is 6,210,000 bushels.	
13th in the production of peanuts in pounds, 1922....	12,000
Southampton County is first with a production of 23,660,000 pounds; 87 counties produce no peanuts. The production for the State is 78,000,000 pounds.	
7th in the yield of peanuts per acre in pounds, 1922..	6000
Brunswick County is first with a 740 pound yield per acre; Dinwiddie is last with a yield per acre of 400 pounds. The average yield per acre for the State is 600 pounds.	
85th in the number of bushels of wheat produced, 1922	6000
Augusta County is first with a production of 953,000 bushels; the amount produced by Nansemond and Norfolk counties is not reported. The total wheat production for the State is 10,375,000 bushels.	

87th in the number of bushels of wheat produced per capita, 1922.....	0.4
Clarke County ranks first with a per capita production of 39.5 bushels; Norfolk County is last, producing .01 of a bushel per capita. The per capita production of wheat for the State is 4.96 bushels.	
79th in the number of bushels of orchard fruits produced, 1919.....	9455
Frederick County is first with 1,094,658 bushels; Sussex comes last with only 331 bushels. The total for the State is 10,089,306 bushels.	
10th in the number of pounds of cotton produced, 1922	63,000
Southampton is first with a production of 3,560,000 pounds; 88 counties raise no cotton. The total amount of cotton produced by the State is 11,932,000 pounds.	
3rd in the yield of lint cotton per acre in pounds, 1922	250
Brunswick is first with a yield per acre of 270 pounds; The average yield per acre for the State is 225 pounds.	
25th as to the number of hogs, 1922.....	10,000
Southampton is first with 43,700 hogs; Arlington County comes last with 380 hogs. The number of hogs in the State is 792,000.	
60th in the number of chickens produced per person, 1919.....	7
Mathews County leads with a per capita production of 25; Arlington County is last with a per capita production of 1. The average number of chickens produced per person for the State is 6.	
The percentage increase in the value of poultry and eggs produced, 1909-1919, was 56.3.	
62nd in the value of dairy products, 1919.....	\$89,549
Fairfax County is first with a value of \$909,253; Surrey County is last with a value of \$22,091. The total value for the State is \$19,167,935.	
48th in per capita country wealth, 1920.....	\$670.15
Highland County is first with a \$2,085 per capita country wealth; Arlington County is last with a per capita country wealth of \$80.03. The per capita country wealth for the State is \$731.	

**Agricultural Statistics on the Leading Crops of Princess Anne
County for 1922.**

(Compiled from the 1922 Virginia Crop Report.)

Crops	Acreage	Yield	Production	Estimated Value
*Apples			5,156 bu.	\$ 4,639.40
Corn	32,800	22 bu.	722,000 bu.	570,380.00
Hay	5,000	1.75 tons	8,750 tons	140,000.00
*Peaches			3,025 bu.	5,142.50
Irish Potatoes..	6,400	100 bu.	540,000 bu.	351,000.00
Sweet Potatoes.	1,900	140 bu.	266,000 bu.	231,420.00
Cotton	250	250 lbs.	63,000 lbs.	14,490.00
Wheat	400	15 bu.	6,000 bu.	7,320.00
Peanuts	20	600 lbs.	12,000 lbs.	660.00

*1919 figures from the United States Census.

VIII

FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION

BY J. PENDLETON WILSON, JR.

Princess Anne's Food and Feed Surplus.

In 1919, Princess Anne County needed for home consumption \$2,652,339.56 worth of food and feed. There was produced on its own farms \$3,519,383 worth. This means that there was a surplus of \$867,043 of food and feed produced in the county, over and above the total necessary for home needs. This also means that money is coming into Princess Anne in exchange for her surplus products. The above, of course, does not include dainties and luxuries; the staple necessities alone are considered. Very few counties in the State may boast of such a production excess as that of Princess Anne. However, it must be remembered that our agriculture is principally concerned with food and feed crops, the non-food crops amounting in 1919 to a value of only \$25,464.

Reference to the balance sheet at the end of this chapter will show just how the above figures were arrived at, and also the distribution of the surplus. There are, however, certain deficits in the production of some of the staple commodities, and it will be the purpose of the ensuing paragraphs to set forth reasons for these deficiencies and, at the same time, show how our surplus was produced in the other food and feed stuffs.

Reasons for the Surplus.

Certain reasons for this surplus production are suggested by the very character of the county itself. Princess Anne is rural in every sense of the word. There are no incorporated cities of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In other words, the people live in the countryside and are all more or less concerned in agricultural production. In addition there is a relatively small number of non-producers; and most of the cultivable land in the county is being worked.

To be sure, the market for Princess Anne's produce is an exceptionally good one, and with this incentive, he is a poor farmer who does not get a fair return from his property. Norfolk, a large and prosperous city, with brilliant prospects for the future, furnishes a market which, though it may not be considered exactly local for the county farmer's produce, is still within easy reach. Roads are good to this market; and if the cost of hauling is high, co-operation can help to eliminate this evil.

Still another reason is the fact that climate and soil are well adapted to the production of truck crops. In nearly every State in the Union there are certain localities which are adapted to a vegetable crop or crops. Princess Anne is exceptionally fortunate in this respect; and it is due in large measure to this fertility of soil and equableness of climate that Princess Anne boasts a surplus of food and feed which she may well be proud of.

Deficit in Particular Commodities.

There exists in the county a shortage in several commodities, which, though slight, detracts from the surplus of the other commodities. These deficiencies are as follows: butter, 582,474 pounds; fowls, 79,486; wheat, 48,890 bushels; and hay, 433 tons. This shortage should, with considerable effort, be reduced to almost nothing. While it is true that conditions in Princess Anne are not favorable to large wheat production, and that this item should be farmed on a small scale, if at all; the hay shortage can easily be remedied. If every farmer would raise one more ton, it would more than meet the local consumption needs. The same principle applies to butter and fowls. A small number of additional animal units would remedy this situation and contribute the amount saved to the wealth of the county. The county's agriculture would then be entirely self-sufficient in the staple and necessary commodities. This is indeed a goal towards which residents of the county should bend their efforts. A little extra attention from each farmer would mean wonders as far as the food and feed balance sheet is concerned, and would not detract from the efficiency of the other farm crops.

The Local Market Problem.

The local market is to-day a problem of the first rank, and one, which although it has many aspects, is as far from settlement as ever. In the past little attention has been given to the market for home raised foods. Producers and consumers have been separated by an endless chain of "middlemen" who have taken advantage of the unconcern of the farmers and the consuming public by setting up an artificial and complex system of mulcting both producer and consumer. Through monopoly the farmer gets a low price for his product and the consumer pays a high price for it. The artificial profit exacted by such a monopoly is pocketed by the middleman and things go merrily on.

Neither the producers nor the consumers, alone can solve this problem. "In union there is strength," and if the two ends of the production chain can only be joined by a common link, much will be done to alleviate the condition of both. Place the producer and consumer in a position where both can meet and the problem is solved. The profit of the middleman is divided by the producer and consumer

and both are bettered by the transaction. It is essentially a local problem, and is only of national import because its existence is nation-wide. The solution is at our very door. Markets, there are plenty, but the evil of the middleman can only be successfully combatted by a stable and permanent co-operative producers association. This would combine all the good features of a clearing house, or some trade organizations, and at the same time do away with the profit of middlemen and brokers. There would seem to be in Princess Anne County, a sufficient volume of produce to create a demand for such an association, and certainly a need for the standardization of products.

Standardization of Products.

Consumers have a great variety of definite wants. To farmers, whose occupation it is to produce articles of food and raw materials to satisfy these wants, it is not only desirable to raise the right kind and quality of crops but to so arrange and classify their products that the consumer can recognize them.

Sorting products into groups of the same quality and size is called "grading." Standardization insures the permanency of these grades. The service to the consuming public is great. Waste is practically eliminated for the middleman, and the farmer benefits because an increased demand gives him a larger market. People gain confidence in a certain grade of produce and in subsequent purchases "accept no substitutes."

In addition, all persons specializing in marketing require financing in one form or another. If these persons make products available in the form that people want them, and successfully manage their marketing, as a general unit, they will have no trouble with their credit.

Thus the good effects of a standardization of production are not limited to one class but are shared by all. In Princess Anne, this is especially true. County farmers have for many years, specialized in truck marketing and standardization applies directly to this special form of agriculture more than any other.

The standardization in the county has come about in large part from custom and general practice amongst the farmers. They have come to realize that if they are to obtain the maximum for their produce they must market only crops which meet the required standards. The consumers learn to demand these products, and thereby create a larger market for the farmer. Both are benefited in the process, as is also the middleman.



A CHOICE PRODUCT ON THE ROAD TO MARKET



**PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY BALANCE SHEET IN
FOODSTUFFS—1919.**

(1) Food and Feed Needed.

13,626 people @ \$161.28.....	\$ 2,197,601.28
2,829 work animals @ \$75.75.....	214,296.75
2,132 dairy cattle @ \$35.67.....	76,048.44
661 other cattle @ \$15.55.....	10,278.55
3,002 sheep @ \$3.44.....	10,326.88
11,181 swine @ \$12.86.....	143,787.66
<hr/>	
Total food and feed needed.....	\$ 2,652,339.56

(2) Food and Feed Produced.

Food and feed crops.....	\$ 2,922,055.00
Dairy products.....	89,549.00
Poultry products.....	204,582.00
Honey and wax.....	151.00
Beef, cattle and swine.....	303,046.00
<hr/>	

Total food and feed produced..... \$ 3,519,383.00

Surplus in home raised food and feed..... \$ 866,043.44

Distribution of Food and Feed Excess.

(1) Meat needed for 13,626 people @ 152 lbs..... 2,071,152

Meat produced:

112 calves @ 150 lbs.....	16,800
549 cattle @ 350 lbs.....	192,150
84,026 poultry @ 3.5 lbs.....	294,091
11,181 swine @ 160 lbs.....	1,788,960
<hr/>	

Total produced..... 2,292,001

Excess meat raised over local needs pounds.... 220,849

(2) Butter needed for 13,626 persons @ 48 lbs..... 654,048

Produced 71,574

Deficit, pounds 582,474

(3) Fowls needed @ 12 fowls per person..... 163,512

Produced 84,026

Deficit, number 79,486

(4) Eggs needed @ 17.5 dozens per person..... 238,455

Produced 243,460

Excess, number dozen..... 5,005

(5) Corn needed @ 31 bu. per person..... 422,406

Produced 537,517

	Excess, bushels	115,111
(6)	Wheat needed @ 4 bushels per person.....	54,504
	Produced	5,614
	Deficit, bushels	48,890
(7)	Hay needed:	
	2,829 work animals @ 10 lbs. per day, tons.....	5,165
	2,132 dairy cattle @ 6 lbs. per day, tons.....	2,336
	661 beef cattle @ 6 lbs. per day, tons.....	693
	3,002 sheep @ 3 lbs. per day, tons.....	1,642
	Total hay needed.....	9,836
	Total hay produced.....	9,403
	Deficit, number of tons.....	433

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY LIVE-STOCK CENSUS, 1920.

I. Animal units on hand	Animal units
2,739 mature work animals.....	2,739
90 colts ($\frac{1}{2}$).....	45
1,404 dairy cattle.....	1,404
728 calves ($\frac{1}{2}$).....	364
661 beef cattle.....	330
6,048 swine ($\frac{1}{5}$).....	1,210
5,133 pigs (1/10).....	513
545 sheep (1/7).....	78
108 lambs (1/10).....	11
79,120 poultry (1/100).....	791
Total animals units.....	7,485

II. Animal units needed	
Improved acres in farms in Princess Anne County	
60,325 \div 5	12,065
Per cent that units on hand is of the units necessary to stock county on a moderately-stocked basis.....	62
Per cent Princess Anne County is below the moderately-stocked level	38

Note: A moderately-stocked farm area means one animal unit for every 5 acres of improved land. By an animal unit we mean a horse, a dairy cow, 2 calves, 5 hogs, etc.

Facts about Food and Feed Production for Princess Anne County.

82nd in corn production per acre, bushels, 1922.....	22
Princess Anne is tied with Goochland, James City and Nansemond. Loudoun leads with 42 bushels to the acre and the State average is 28.	

10th in the per capita production of corn in bushels, 1919 Clarke leads in this respect with 89.9; Arlington comes last with 0.4 bushels. The average for the State is 18.3 bushels per person.	39.4
21st in total corn production in bushels, 1922..... Loudoun County leads with 1,944,000 bushels. Ar- lington is last with 14,000 bushels. The total production for the State of Virginia is 53,312,000 bushels.	722,000
88th in per capita production of wheat in bushels, 1919.. Clarke leads with 39.5 bushels per capita, and Nor- folk is last with 0.01. The average for the State is 4.96.	0.4
6th in yield of wheat per acre in bushels, 1922..... Warwick is first in this regard with 20 bushels to the acre and Nansemond and Isle of Wight have no wheat recorded. The average for the State is 12.5 bushels.	15
85th in total number of bushels of wheat produced, 1922 Augusta leads with 953,000 while Nansemond and Isle of Wight are again last with no figures. The total number of bushels of wheat produced in the State is 10,375,000.	6,000
58th in number of tons of hay produced in 1922..... Augusta leads with 56,810 and Arlington is last with only 300 tons. The total number of tons produced in the State is 1,220,000.	8,750
67th in beef production, pounds per persons, 1919..... Highland leads with a production of 532.6 pounds per person and Arlington is last with 0.5. The average for the State is 52.4 pounds.	15.3
16th in pork production per capita, 1919..... Isle of Wight County leads in pork production per capita with 313.88 pounds. Arlington is last with 2.1 pounds and the average for the State of Vir- ginia is 65.2 pounds per person.	131.29
60th in the production of chickens per person, 1919..... Mathews leads with 45 chickens per person and Arlington is last with 0.08. The average for the State of Virginia is 5.54.	6.75
60th in egg production per capita, dozens, 1919..... Shenandoah leads in this respect with 62.7 dozens per capita and Arlington is last with 0.2. The average per capita for the State is 15.3 dozens.	17.9

IX

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS

By J. PENDLETON WILSON, JR.

In this chapter an attempt will be made to set forth the things in which Princess Anne County has made the most progress, and also the things in which the County ranks among the leaders, in comparison with the other counties in the State. On the whole, Princess Anne County has advanced with great strides in the last decade. Although the county falls short in some things, it must be borne in mind that the county is essentially agricultural, and that in its field of activity Princess Anne stands high on the list of counties. The prospects for the future, if one is to judge by the past, are excellent.

Agriculture.

The future welfare and prosperity of Princess Anne County are inseparably bound up with agriculture. Since the foundation of the county, agriculture has been the leading pursuit of its people, and the advances that have been made in it have been advances for the county as a whole. At this time the truck farms of Princess Anne are among the most productive in the State. A huge surplus is produced each year, in excess of the amount of food and feed needed for home consumption, and is sold in Norfolk and elsewhere. It is in only a few commodities that Princess Anne is not self-sufficient. This topic is discussed in detail in the chapter on food and feed production.

In peanuts, cotton, and potatoes, Princess Anne is among the first few counties of the State; and in the production of hogs and corn the county makes a very creditable showing.

New and improved farming methods enable the Princess Anne farmer to produce the maximum amount of his commodities that the soil and his own industry will permit. More interest is taken in scientific methods, and the farmer of today is often a man with a technical education. The universities and colleges of the State afford the farmer's son an education which will enable him to become a leader in his county. Thus there are many encouraging tendencies manifested in the rural sections of the county to-day. Although Princess Anne has made rapid advances in the past the indications lead us to believe that the future contains more significance for the happiness and prosperity of the county. Many agricultural items will be discussed in this chapter under other heads.

Wealth.

In the process of development, Princess Anne County has gradually increased in wealth. According to the State Auditor of Public Accounts in his Report for 1923, the total taxable property in Princess Anne County is assessed at \$8,520,640.62. This is a very creditable showing when the size of Princess Anne is considered. The county has no large cities, enabling it to compete with the leading counties.

In per capita wealth based on the property on the tax books, Princess Anne (\$622) ranks 29th in the State; a very creditable showing when it is considered that the State of Virginia has \$562.71 per capita.

The real estate in the county is valued on the tax books at \$5,258,569, giving the county a rank of 35th among the counties of the State.

In the value of farm property according to the United States Census the items are distributed as follows: Land in farms, \$5,891,861; farm buildings, \$2,020,385; implements and machinery, \$427,623; and live stock, \$791,639.

Schools.

In a sense, the condition of the schools, in any county, is an index to the progress of that county. The success of the county today is in large measure dependent upon the efficiency of the schools twenty years ago. So, today, the advances the county makes in agriculture and industry, will in large part be limited by the school system of the county at the present time. With this principle in mind, the people of Princess Anne County should bend every effort to obtain the maximum education for their children, through the medium of better schools. It is an educational principle that county school systems should not be content to maintain the State average but should constantly strive for perfection. The unattainableness of the ideal does not alter its value as such.

A great forward step was taken in the new county unit school system law. This law centers the school board in one great whole, giving each magisterial district one representative.

The one-room school house, as in all rural counties, has been prevalent in Princess Anne for years. Consolidation until recently has been impossible. Now, however, the county's good roads render it feasible. This of course means better instruction, and a great ultimate saving of money. The advance that the county made in two years, from 1920 to 1922, was very significant in this respect.

Industries.

Princess Anne County has made considerable progress along industrial lines. In the chapter on natural resources, it was found that there were 9 industries obtaining raw materials at a cost of \$62,534. The value of the annual output of these factories is \$200,183. There are 69 employees who are paid \$65,006 annually.

The industries of the county are varied. There are several brick kilns, an ice factory, a fish packing plant, and two lumber companies. All these industries are founded upon a firm basis financially and upon a need in the county. In the future there will be strong nucleus from which to expand. The increase in size of the towns in the county, especially Virginia Beach Town, argues well for progress in manufacturing.

Farm Demonstration Work.

Since the times of the earliest settlers, Princess Anne County has been predominantly agricultural. The soil in its virgin condition was fertile and produced large yields of crops for years, but there came a time of reckoning when man had to replace in the soil what he through his farming took from it. Production was decreased to such an extent that the Federal Smith-Lever Act provided a fund for the maintenance of farm demonstration agents, to the end that "two blades should replace one blade." This came as a fortunate stimulus to agriculture. These agents are compensated, partly by the Federal Government, partly by the county, and partly by the State Agricultural College at Blacksburg. The institute sends out specialists in specific features of agriculture, such as: crop improvement, live-stock and horticulture. These specialists co-operate with the county agents wherever possible.

On Feb. 15th, 1918, a county agent was stationed in Princess Anne County. At first the work was all up hill and it was a difficult task to secure the co-operation of the farmers. The agent had to spend almost a whole year in getting acquainted with the people and the county. A corn and a pig club were formed of 45 members. Boys and girls responded enthusiastically to this good work and an excellent foundation was thus laid for demonstration work in the future.

In a short time over 100 members were secured for the clubs. On the advice of the county agent, corn and potatoes were grown and pigs and poultry were raised according to the best farm practice.

Corn club boys in Princess Anne have led the State two years in the number of bushels produced per acre and in the low cost of production. One year the best poultry record of the State for girls was held by a Princess Anne club member.

There are now seven organized 4 H clubs (equal training of the Head, Heart, Health and Hands of every child). Regular monthly meetings are held where experiences are exchanged and a knowledge of parliamentary procedure is obtained. In 1923, corn club boys made an average yield on their acres of 58 bushels, or just double what their fathers made. This corn was grown at an average of 36 cents per bushel. \$229.50 was won by county boys and girls exhibiting their products at fairs.

When county agent work was started in Princess Anne County, there were not a half dozen pure bred hogs to be found. The old

fashioned pine-rooter and runt types prevailed throughout the country. Today there are eight breeders in the county who have some of the best blood lines that can be found in their respective breeds. At the State Fair, Princess Anne is a strong competitor for blue ribbons in all live-stock classes. Vast improvement can be noted in the large number of other herds in the county from the use of pure bred sires.

Six years ago there were no pure bred sheep in the county and the others were degenerating. Today there are three pedigreed flocks in the county which yielded 4,000 pounds of wool which was sold through the State Wool Growers Association.

Dairying has also made long strides during the past six years, and the county agent has assisted in placing a good many cows with farmers who owned none before.

Farm Crops.

The greatest work that the county agent has done has been the promoting of purer and better seed used by the farmers of the county. This work resulted in an increased yield of an average of 17 bushels of corn per acre in 1918 to 28 bushels in 1923. This is an increase for the county of approximately 300,000 bushels.

Farmers have also been induced to use large quantities of certified Irish potato seed, which will undoubtedly result in a large saving for them. As this work has just been started, no general increase can be set down at this time. Purer and cleaner seed for sweet potatoes is now used. This is done by carefully selecting the seed and then treating them with corrosive sublimate before bedding. Some farmers saved \$2,000 by these methods last year. Better storage of sweet potatoes is also advocated by the county agent; and the crop is becoming more profitable each year.

Farm Organizations.

Six years ago there was not a single farmer's organization of any kind in Princess Anne County and the task of starting one was uphill work. The county agent realized, however, that if his own work was to be efficient he had to have an organization to work through. A County Fair Association was started and the agent was enabled to reach many farmers to their benefit through this agency. In 1922 a campaign was launched to organize the county into the Farm Bureau. This drive netted 160 members and was successful in its purpose.

The Farm Bureau has been a great help in doing demonstration work since it has been organized. Through this organization the farmers have pooled their orders for large quantities of fertilizer and seed potatoes, which has meant a great saving to the members. A co-operative barrel factory is also being operated by the members of this

organization, which is of inestimable value to the potato and truck growers of the county.

This is fairly indicative of the work of the county agent, and it is hoped that in the future the agent will, with the co-operation of the people, extend his work further, in the interest of the county.

Home Demonstration Work.

Hand-in-hand with the development of farm demonstration work comes the need for home demonstration work; for the home is the real center of life in the county. It is realized today that better homes mean better economic conditions in the county. The home is the real center of industrial and agricultural life, especially of the agricultural. With this in mind, the county instituted, officially, Home Demonstration work July 1st, 1921. This work has been one of great service along all lines helpful to the county men and women.

Since its inception and the appointment of a county agent, both children and adults have been helped tremendously. The clubs spoken of in the preceding sections have aimed at the betterment of the home. In working with children, the following projects have been developed: Sewing, baking, canning, home gardening and poultry raising. Over four hundred girls have taken sewing, about one hundred and fifty have learned to make bread, twenty-five have done canning; about the same number, including boys, have attempted home gardening, and over two hundred have been helped in poultry raising. In these ways a vocation is taught to children which is of inestimable value in later life. Today, many of Princess Anne's Poultry Club members are self-supporting. Last year Camp Vail, a part of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., offered free trips to Virginia's teams in sewing, cooking, pig and poultry raising, etc. Princess Anne won the honor of having the best poultry team, thereby winning the trip to Camp Vail. The ability for leadership developed by Home Demonstration Work is of incalculable value to the county. The future will see these boys and girls applying the principles learned to everyday life, thereby raising the standard of the county.

Red Cross.

Red Cross work was begun in Princess Anne County in October, 1916. This was previous to America's entrance into the war, and the nation-wide establishment of chapters by the Red Cross.

As accounts of the dreadful suffering of the Belgian people continued to reach this side, a small group of women, comprising the Oceana History Club, determined to do their bit to help in the relief work for the Belgians. After correspondence with Red Cross Headquarters in New York, the club decided to furnish a box of

hospital supplies as follows: two dozen shoulder wraps, twenty dozen substitute handkerchiefs, twenty dozen handkerchiefs, two dozen pairs bed socks, twenty dozen napkins, eight dozen tray cloths and seventy comfort bags. In addition to these articles the ladies made two layettes, the materials which cost \$20, being donated by the Sophomore Class of Oceana High School under the direction of Miss Annie Sue Folliard, teacher. The Oceana Boy Scouts showed their interest by making and contributing the regulation box in which these supplies were shipped. In the meantime the Norfolk, Va., Chapter of the American Red Cross had been established and the box was forwarded through it to its final destination.

When America finally entered the War the workers became more active. People from many parts of the county became much interested in Red Cross work and several auxiliaries were formed which affiliated with the Norfolk Chapter. These activities attained such proportions that many became enthusiastic for a county chapter.

One enterprising and determined citizen, Mrs. C. T. Ingram, went to Washington, D. C. for an interview with Red Cross officials in the interest of an independent local organization. While her efforts were temporarily unsuccessful, nothing daunted, she went before the Oceana Red Cross workers and suggested plans of procedure which would insure recognition from the national organization. A temporary chairman, Dr. T. L. Brooks was appointed and with his staff of assistants, letters were written to Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, D. C. showing why Princess Anne County people should have a Red Cross chapter of their own, and asking for its immediate establishment. These letters were endorsed by the leading men and women in the county.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting the authorities in Washington to grant a chapter to Princess Anne County; as this territory was under the jurisdiction of the Norfolk Chapter of the Red Cross, which chapter was loath to relinquish such a productive field. There were many protests and objections, but the Princess Anne people were determined to have a Red Cross Chapter.

During the drive for the second Red Cross war fund, Princess Anne was called on for its first financial aid. Its quota was \$2,200, but under the leadership of Judge B. D. White, \$3,500 was quickly subscribed. A mass meeting was then held at Princess Anne Courthouse for the purpose of making plans for a county organization. Mr. David H. Brown, Chairman of the Bureau of Development, was present and seeing the enthusiasm which prevailed in the county, he decided that the county should be granted a chapter. It was issued June 11, 1918 after much sacrifice and effort on the part of the workers. The following are charter members: Dr. T. L. Brooks, Dr. T. B. Luxford, Mrs. C. T. Ingram, and Messrs. R. H. Gordon, A. C. Smith, R. L. Smith, E. J. Smith, J. E. Old, H. C. Gimbert, C. T. Ingram and L. W. Doyle.

At the organization meeting, officers were elected and committees were appointed as follows:

Dr. T. L. Brooks of Oceana.....	Chairman
Mrs. A. J. Ackiss of Virginia Beach.....	Vice Chairman
Mrs. B. D. White of Bayside.....	Secretary
Dr. T. B. Luxford of Princess Anne.....	Treasurer
Miss A. C. Scaff of Oceana.....	Asst. Sec'y. and Treas.

Executive Committee.

Dr. T. L. Brooks, Chairman

Mrs. E. V. Gresham	Mr. A. O. Baum
Dr. Emerson Land	Mr. J. C. Wood
Miss Josephine Snead	Rev. W. B. Duling
Mr. G. W. Bratten	Mrs. Peters
Mrs. W. F. Wilbur	Mrs. R. L. James
Judge B. D. White	Mrs. B. W. Shelton

Committee on Development and Extension.

Mrs. R. J. Alfriend, Chairman—succeeded by Mrs. R. L. James

Committee on Finance.

Judge B. D. White, Chairman—succeeded by G. W. Bratten

Publicity Committee

Mrs. J. C. Cornick.....Chairman

Home Service Committee

Mr. R. H. Gordon.....	Chairman
Miss Amelie DeWitt, Secretary—succeeded by Mrs. W. Hiteshew	
Mrs. C. B. Ryan, Social Worker—succeeded by Mrs. T. H. Baillio	
F. E. Kellam.....	Legal Adviser
Dr. R. W. Woodhouse.....	Physician
H. C. Old	

Roll Call

Mr. Ernest Land.....Chairman

Committee on Chapter Production

Mrs. A. J. Ackiss.....	Chairman
Mrs. R. H. Gordon and Mrs. W. Hiteshew—Purchasing	
Mrs. R. S. Banglish	

Mrs. C. T. Ingram	}	Knitting
Mrs. I. H. Baillio		
Mrs. L. Lindsay		
Mrs. A. C. Smith		

Owing to its accessibility, Oceana was unanimously selected as headquarters. Mr. P. D. Scaff generously contributed the use of the large room over his store for the chapter work room. Its location made it an ideal spot.

The chapter consists of 12 auxiliaries at the following places with their respective chairmen:

Bayside.....	Mrs. B. D. White
Charity.....	Miss Annie Halstead
Court House.....	Mrs. E. M. Seneca—Mrs. G. W. Bratten
Creeds.....	Mrs. N. A. Nicholson
Kempsville.....	Mrs. R. J. Alfriend
London Bridge.....	Mrs. Benj. Gimbert
Lynnhaven.....	Mrs. J. W. Cake—Mrs. H. W. Ozlin
Oceana.....	Mrs. G. J. Potter—Mrs. R. H. Gordon
Pungo.....	Miss Josephine Snead
Salem.....	Mrs. W. F. Wilbur
Virginia Beach.....	Mrs. C. C. Barclay—Mrs. A. J. Ackiss
Lynnhaven (colored).....	Selma Wilson

The organization in June 1918 consisted of about 100 members. In October the membership had increased to more than 500 and during the Christmas Roll Call 604 members were added, making a total membership of 1100. This gave Princess Anne a place in the Honor Roll in the membership drive.

Since the people in Princess Anne County have been doing Red Cross work 6,000 cloth and knitted garments have been made. Of this number 2,000 have been made since the organization of the chapter in June 1918. In addition to these garments, 435 pieces of hospital linen were given in the October drive. As a result of two drives for used clothing in October 1918 and February 1919, 2,000 pounds were collected and shipped. In the garment reclamation work, 500 undershirts and 300 pairs of socks were repaired.

Special mention is due the truckers of Kempsville District who gave very liberal financial support by their donations of the proceeds from specified packages of truck. Another group of citizens giving special financial aid were the guarantors of the Chautauqua held at Princess Anne Court House in September, 1918, who granted the Red Cross the privilege of selling refreshments on the grounds and turned over to them surplus gate receipts. This netted approximately \$1,000.

Dr. T. L. Brooks who was unanimously elected chairman of the chapter at its initial meeting, has been its chairman since, doing splendid work for the chapter. Without his personal effort and sacrificing devotion to his duty, the activities would have languished many times. But the workers responded wonderfully to his fine spirit of enthusiasm and imitated the example he set. They co-operated with

him heart and soul, realizing that he put aside all personal interest in furthering the work of the Red Cross.

Mrs. A. J. Ackiss, Vice-Chairman, has ably assisted the Chairman in all efforts to make the chapter a success. This patriotic woman at a great deal of personal sacrifice, has attended meetings, raised necessary funds and by her unceasing activity aroused public interest.

Special mention is due to Miss Alice Scaff who was an untiring worker for the organization. She has been Assistant Secretary and Treasurer since the chapter's foundation, and much of its success is due to her.

All members in the various auxiliaries did excellent service giving much time to knitting, sewing, raising funds, and furthering the interests of the chapter in every possible way.

The following were awarded badges and certificates of merit in recognition of 400 or more hours given to Red Cross work:

Dr. T. L. Brooks,	Mrs. N. A. Nicholson,	Mrs. J. C. Dozier,
Mrs. A. J. Ackiss,	Miss Annie Halstead,	Miss Lettie Dozier,
Mrs. B. D. White,	Mrs. C. C. Brock,	Mrs. Stewart Capps,
Mrs. G. W. Batten,	Mrs. H. A. Harrison,	Mrs. N. J. B. Etheridge,
Dr. T. B. Luxford,	Mrs. R. W. Lane,	Miss Lillian Kellam,
Mrs. J. M. Bratten,	Miss Josephine Snead,	Miss Emma Bratten,
Miss Kate Bratten,	Miss Dorothy Bratten,	Mrs. R. H. Gordon,
Mrs. W. F. Wilbur,	Miss Fannie Brock,	Mrs. R. J. Alfriend,
Miss Mary Hoggard,	Mrs. R. L. James,	Mrs. B. W. Shelton,
Mrs. A. E. Ewell,	Mrs. Benton,	Mrs. C. T. Ingram,
Mrs. Etta Rodgers,	Mrs. G. J. Potter,	Mr. R. H. Gordon,
Mrs. T. A. Lewis,	Mrs. J. E. Bell,	Mrs. A. C. Smith,
Mrs. R. S. Baughan,	Mrs. R. F. Hindle,	Mrs. W. Hiteshew
Mrs. S. F. Baillio,	Miss Alice C. Scaff,	

Chamber of Commerce

The Virginia Beach Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1916 to aid the county's development and progress. The original officers were as follows:

A. P. Grice.....	President
C. E. Barco.....	Vice-President
S. S. Hardison.....	Secretary-Treasurer.

The Chamber started with a membership of 100 but these soon became inactive leaving the burden of the work to Messrs. Grice and Hardison and a few faithful of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

The Chamber proceeded to stir up interest in Princess Anne County and to obtain outside capital for the development. Booklets were printed, funds were raised, and an effort was made to interest some

capitalists in the construction of a fine tourist hotel on the old Princess Anne Hotel site. The Chamber also, during the war, co-operated with some ladies of the county in maintaining a War Camp Community Service Hall.

When the automobile became prevalent in the county and residents of Norfolk and Virginia Beach desired better communication than was afforded by mud roads, the Chamber of Commerce came to the fore and was instrumental in having the necessary roads built. The history of the development of roads in the county is largely an account of the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce to help the county. These public spirited citizens deserve unlimited praise for this all-important work. More will be said about them when roads are discussed further on in this chapter.

In 1922 there was a change of officials, the first since the organization of the Chamber in 1916. Mr. Grice declined re-election and Major A. Baldwin Myers was elected President with Mr. B. G. Porter, Secretary-Treasurer. These are the present officers of the Chamber and things are now highly favorable and much is being done to put Princess Anne in the front rank.

Roads.

Previous to the automobile and the growth of Virginia Beach Town, the roads of the county were extremely poor. The roads to Norfolk were a severe handicap to the county, but due to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, a hard clay road was constructed after a severe struggle on the part of the Chamber against the ultra-conservatives in the county. The State Highway Commission by this time had commenced to function and the Chamber clamored vigorously for a concrete boulevard from Norfolk to Virginia Beach. Two years later their efforts were crowned with success when a magnificent concrete highway was constructed, forming a great link in the East and West highway systems. Streets were then paved in the town and the concrete Boulevard was extended outside the corporate limits of Virginia Beach. At present the Highway Commission is constructing an extension up the Beach to Cape Henry, where the War Department will take up the work through the reservation, extending the boulevard to Lynnhaven Inlet, thus connecting up the new system of gravel roads from Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Oceana and other points in the county, making accessible the fishing and oyster waters of Lynnhaven. On a smaller scale, this has been the program of road construction in the county. A few years hence will see Princess Anne the possessor of one of the finest road systems in the State.

The Health Department.

In Princess Anne County the proximity of the Ocean and the Gulf Stream tends to preserve the equableness of climate and natural health

conditions all year round. There are, however, numerous inland ponds and lakes which enable mosquitoes to breed under ideal conditions and assist in the propagation of malaria. The prevalence of shallow, uncovered wells in the county also furnishes very favorable conditions to the spread of filth-borne diseases.

For a number of years Princess Anne County has been interested in health work. In April 1921, the local Red Cross Chapter with the aid of the State Board of Health installed Miss Mary Partrick as County Public Health Nurse. In May 1923, the ambition for a County Health Unit was realized when Dr. Kane of the State Board of Health, backed by a number of the local physicians obtained a \$6,000 unit for the county headed by Dr. J. L. Sanford as health officer and Miss Mary Partrick as nurse. Dr. Sanford resigned due to ill health and Mr. Herman Snidow of the State Board of Health succeeded him.

The unit spent much time in house to house canvasses in several different sections of the county. These inspections were accompanied by recommendations for improving sanitary conditions with reference to wells, springs and privies, etc., and particularly mosquito breeding. In addition to this the schools were carefully inspected and recommendations made.

Prior to the actual installation of a complete health unit, two years of excellent service were rendered by the nurse. The school inspection showed 80 per cent of the children defective in some manner. Recent examinations showed, however, 20 per cent correction of these defects and a gratifying freedom from disease, which is a bare indication of the efficient work done. The nurse also administered 2700 small pox vaccinations. Since the foundation of the unit, 240 children have been given diphtheria toxin and 150 persons have received typhoid vaccination. The nurse keeps in touch with maternity problems in the county by requiring all the mid-wives in the county to report at least once a month for instruction and advice. The infant welfare work is a very important phase of the nurse's work, and seems to be greatly appreciated by the people of the county.

A tonsil and adenoid clinic was arranged due to the efforts of the county nurse. A clinic was arranged at the Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach and many of the physicians of the county rendered service. Dr. Frank P. Smart, a specialist from Norfolk, performed most of the operations. Dr. Green of Norfolk assisted him. Dr. Brooks of Oceana, Dr. Woodhouse of Virginia Beach, Dr. Whitehead of Kempsville and Dr. Nicholson of Creeds were of great service to the clinic.

To date, most of the active construction for sanitary improvement has been confined to installing new and complete sewage disposal systems at the three high schools of the county—at Virginia Beach, Oceana and Kempsville. There are septic tanks of three thousand gallons capacity each constructed at these places. These tanks were installed under the personal supervision of the health officer. Much work has been

done to control the malaria fever mosquitoes in the county. Drains have been dug at Virginia Beach and Kempsville and improvements in screening have been introduced into the homes. In addition, the county is now engaged in the construction of 17 miles of improved roads, and with each contract, is included a definite specification for side ditches which will satisfactorily convey both spring and storm water, eliminating breeding places.

Mr. Hawley with the motion picture exhibit of the State Board of Health gave a series of sixteen shows throughout the county. Ten of these shows were for white people and six were for colored. At each one a brief health talk was given either by Mr. Hawley or the county nurse. In addition to the above educational work, a number of school talks and other lectures have been given by members of the health department, bulletins have been distributed and a large number of health signs posted. The efficiency of this work and its inestimable value to the county cannot be doubted, and in the future it will do a still greater good to the county.

Woman's Municipal League of Virginia Beach.

On March 1st, 1922 a large number of the representative women of Virginia Beach held a meeting at the home of Mrs. James Tait, to organize a League which would stimulate public interest in the welfare and improvement of Virginia Beach as a resort.

These ladies felt that the natural beauties and advantages of this part of the coast, capitalized by more good roads and a little furnishing up, would make Virginia Beach not only the much sought after summer resort that it is at present, but one of the "Garden Spots of the World," for those seeking an unfailing climate and the comforts and pleasures of life.

The following are the charter members organized under the name of the "Municipal League of Virginia Beach":

Officers.

President.....	Miss Virginia Gatewood
1st Vice Pres.....	Mrs. B. G. Porter
2nd Vice Pres.....	Mrs. Stanley
Corresponding Sec.....	Mrs. Elison Hall
Recording Sec.....	Mrs. T. L. Bond
Treasurer.....	Mrs. E. P. Miner

Chairmen.

Entertainment.....	Mrs. Baldwin Myers
Beautifying.....	Mrs. William Parker
Public Utilities.....	Mrs. J. T. De Treville
Public Health.....	Miss Esther Marshall

Publicity.....Mrs. Samuel Simpson
Membership.....Mrs. S. H. Farmer

The results obtained from the work of the ladies were astonishing. First of all the League gave a dinner at the Waverly Hotel and the Mayor, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and officials of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad were present. The whole project was discussed and plans for the best means of co-operation laid. Many of the prominent men present, became honorary members of the League.

Considering the yearly dues of one dollar from each member, it is wonderful what this energetic group of women has accomplished. First the almost impossible pavement from the business district down the entire waterfront was put in shape, at a cost of \$3,500. New electric fixtures were installed on each corner of Atlantic Avenue to the Casino. When the Chamber of Commerce was trying to put the concrete road through to the Country Club, the League raised \$1,000 from the property owners. After the Boulevard was laid, many concrete crossings were made by the League. A sanitary drinking fountain was presented to the public schools and one is to be installed on Atlantic Avenue for public use.

The big work, at present, of the League is to protect the town against fire. To this end card parties, minstrel shows, and dinners, etc., are being given, and vigorous efforts made to house the Fire Department and its full equipment by the summer season.

In the two years since the inception of the League, public spirit at the Beach has made great strides. There is a new brick post-office, mail boxes on the corners, postal deliveries each day, better sanitation and every precaution taken to prevent the breeding of flies and mosquitoes.

The League has done much to help Virginia Beach to come into its own, and with the new large program of expansion which will mark the growth of Virginia Beach in the next few years, the "Women's Municipal League" will play an even greater part in the civic destinies of their community.

The Virginia Truck Experiment Station.

The Virginia Truck Experiment Station was organized in 1907 through the cooperative efforts of the truck farmers of Virginia, represented by the Southern Produce Company of Norfolk; the State Department of Agriculture, represented by the State Board of Agriculture at Richmond; the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg; and the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Under the terms of the original agreement, the Southern Produce Company provided the funds necessary to erect the buildings and procure the land for the Experiment Station

purposes. A tract of land near Diamond Springs Station on the Electric Division of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, was selected for the site. Princess Anne County advanced eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) as part of the purchase price of this land, and the citizens of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, together with the Southern Produce Company, advanced sufficient additional money to complete the purchase of the land. Under the original agreement, the State Department of Agriculture provided certain funds for the operation of the institution and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, rendered certain cooperative assistance in its organization and in its maintenance during the early years of its existence. The Station was organized for the purpose of conducting researches on all phases of truck crop production and the production of crops grown in rotation with truck crops.

After a few years, it was found that the funds provided by the State Department of Agriculture were not sufficient to properly operate the institution and the Legislature generously granted additional funds. The Station continued its work under this arrangement until 1920, when it was taken over by Act of the General Assembly and converted into one of the regular state institutions. The property on which the Station is located, together with all buildings, equipment, etc., were transferred to the state under an agreement with the Southern Produce Company whereby the State was to continue the operation of the Station indefinitely. The Legislature passed an Act in 1920 authorizing the Governor to appoint a Board of Directors for the management of the Station and made appropriations for its continued support.

At the present time the Station has a staff of six technically trained men, who devote their entire time to the study of problems affecting truck crop production. The scope of this work includes studies of fertilizer needs and requirements of truck crops, the control of insects and diseases affecting truck crops, and the introduction and breeding of new and improved strains of truck crops, together with numerous other studies relating to the trucking interest of the state.

The Station is now extending its work to all parts of the state. A sub-station was established in Accomac County ten years ago for the purpose of giving intensive study to the crops produced in that immediate vicinity. Field work is being done by the Station in the tomato growing regions of Rappahannock Valley, the sweet potato growing sections near Toano, in the cabbage growing sections in the southwestern part of the state, and in other vegetable producing sections throughout the state.

The results obtained from work done by the members of the Station Staff are distributed to the citizens of the state through bulletins published by the institution, through lectures and public addresses and correspondence, and by numerous demonstrations. Forty-three

bulletins have been published to date, giving reports of technical investigations conducted by the institution. These have been distributed broadcast throughout the Commonwealth. Several thousand inquiries are answered by letter annually and numerous telephone messages receive personal attention. The members of the Station Staff make frequent trips to the field and advise with farmers relative to the solution of their problems.

As a result of work done by the Station, the potato and sweet potato growers in many sections of the state have completely changed their methods of procedure. The introduction of Virginia Savoy Spinach has enabled the spinach growers to overcome the great handicap they had a few years ago which was caused by the enormous loss sustained from mosaic and similar diseases.

The institution now has seventy acres of land under its management at Diamond Springs, on which are located the buildings necessary for the work, and the plats on which a large portion of the field tests are conducted. It is also equipped with a laboratory and greenhouses in which plant diseases and insects affecting truck crops are studied intensively.

Tourist Advantages.

For many years Virginia Beach has been a Mecca for tourists and sportsmen from many parts of the country, but it is only recently that improvements have been made which bid fair to make the locality one of the garden spots of the world.

No matter what the thermometer records to the contrary, it is always cool and delightful. The Princess Anne Country Club is enabled to operate at all seasons of the year due to the proximity of the Gulf Stream, and the Atlantic Ocean. The golf course of this club is ranked as one of the best in the country by the leading professional golfers. It is a lure which attracts thousands of people yearly to Princess Anne. The combination of sporty golf, Lynnhaven oysters, and Smithfield ham is an irresistible attraction to the Epicurean and sportsman.

The climate is temperate, due to the proximity of the gulf stream and makes Princess Anne much sought after by those who are in ill health or desire to build up in an invigorating atmosphere.

The bathing facilities at Virginia Beach are unexcelled and the recreational activities are excellent. The hotels at the beach are growing steadily and if the recent project for a new one is successful, the resort will benefit greatly.

The county's new roads make driving a delight and bring the country-side down to the seashore. This enables the tourist to enjoy the products of the best truck farms in Virginia while staying at a sea-side resort. The combination is rare if not unique. It is in the very near future that Virginia Beach will assume its place among such resorts as Hot Springs and Asheville.

Statistical Evidences of Progress.

There are 100 counties in Virginia, so, a ranking below 30 among the counties of the State is arbitrarily assumed to indicate progress.

6th—In production of wheat in bushels per acre, 1922....	15
Warwick leads in this respect with 20 bushels per acre.	
Nansemond and Isle of Wight are last with none.	
The average for the State is 12.5 bushels.	
3rd—In total production of sweet potatoes in bushels, 1922	266,000
Accomac is first with 3,852,000 bushels and Wythe is last with 2,550. The State total is 6,210,000 bushels.	
5th—In production of white potatoes in bushels, 1922.....	540,000
Accomac leads with 5,592,000 bushels. Warwick is last with 51,940 and the total for the State is 16,585,000 bushels.	
10th—In per capita production of corn in bushels, 1919....	39.4
Clarke is first in this respect with 89.9 bushels. Arlington is last with 0.4. The average is 18.3 bushels.	
21st—In total corn production in bushels, 1922.....	722,000
Loudoun ranks first with 1,944,000 bushels and Arlington is last with 14,000. The State total is 53,312,000 bushels.	
3rd—In yield of cotton per acre in pounds, 1922.....	250
Brunswick leads with 270 pounds to the acre. Sussex is last with 190. The average for the State is 223 pounds.	
10th—In total number pounds of cotton produced, 1922....	63,000
Southampton ranks first with 3,560,000 pounds. Surry is last with 13,000. The State total is 11,932,000 pounds.	
7th—In yield of peanuts per acre in pounds.....	600
Brunswick leads with 740 pounds per acre, and Dinwiddie is last with 400. State average is 600 pounds.	
13th—In number of pounds of peanuts produced, 1922.....	12,000
Southampton leads in this respect with 23,660,000 pounds. The total for the State is 78,000,000 pounds.	
26th—In total value of all crops, 1922.....	\$1,830,000
Pittsylvania ranks first in this respect with \$9,920,000 worth; Arlington is last with \$35,000. The total for the State is \$171,551,000.	
16th—In pork production per capita in pounds, 1920.....	131
Isle of Wight leads with 313.88 pounds per capita and Arlington is last with 2.1. The State average is 65.2 pounds.	

25th—In the total number of hogs, 1922.....	10,000
Southampton leads with 43,700 hogs; Arlington is last with 380. The total for the State is 792,000.	
16th—In the average value of land per acre, 1922.....	\$62.32
Arlington ranks first with land at \$336.38 per acre and Appomattox is last with land at \$14.70 per acre. The average value per acre in the State is \$40.75.	
16th—In the per cent of farm land improved, 1920.....	63.80
Loudoun ranks first with 81 per cent farm land improved and Buchanan last with 28 per cent. The State average is 51 per cent.	
29th—In per capita wealth, 1922.....	\$622.00
Henrico ranks first in this respect with \$1,633 per person. Grayson ranks last with \$188, and the average for the State is \$562.71.	
1st—In per cent rural of the total population, 1920.....	100
In this respect Princess Anne is tied with 70 other Virginia counties for first place. Henrico County ranks last with 10 per cent of its total population rural. The State is 70.8 per cent rural.	
30th—In density of population per square mile, 1920.....	48.8
Arlington is first in this respect with 1,100 inhabitants per square mile. Highland is last with 11.7. The average for the State is 57.4.	
13th—In school term, in days, 1921.....	161
Princess Anne is tied with Charles City and Prince George. Arlington leads with 200 days in the school term, Grayson is last with 119, and the average for the State is 153.2 days.	
22nd—In average annual teacher's salary, 1920.....	\$634.20
Arlington is first in this respect with \$982, and Floyd is last with \$273.30. The average for the State is \$613.	

X

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

By E. E. FERESEE.

Unimproved Lands.

The approximate land area of Princess Anne County is 178,560 acres. Of this area, 94,544 acres are in farms. Of the land in farms, 60,325 acres or 63.8 per cent, are improved. The census definition of improved land "includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land in pasture, which has been cleared or tilled, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings." Thus, there remains a total of 34,119 acres of unimproved land in farms in the county, which are divided as follows: woodland, 28,734 acres; other unimproved land, 5,485 acres.

Some of the acres now in woodland are not suitable for agricultural pursuits and the majority of it is needed for the growing of timber; so it would be impossible as well as unwise to convert these unimproved lands into improved estates. However, there are many acres in bushes, gullies, and other unprofitable uses that should either be reforested or converted into cultivated areas. The result of effort, in either direction would be an increased wealth in the county.

Very few counties anywhere are as attractive as is Princess Anne. The many miles of water front, the agreeable climate, and the possible agricultural development of the county, with the superior market advantages and other local conditions are inviting to both the home seeker and the investor.

Nature, it seems, is offering many inducements toward securing new settlers of a high type for the county. What is the county, itself, doing towards securing such contributions to her citizenship?

Soil Fertility.

Until the middle of the last century, land was about as cheap as anything in the country. Crops would be grown upon a piece of land until it was robbed of its fertility; then it was cast aside and new land was cleared up and treated in the same way. Although this practice is not prevalent today, its results are, and this generation must pay for the lack of foresight and the mistakes of its forefathers.

The majority of the land of Princess Anne County is susceptible to permanent improvement. These lands are rich in many plant foods but are severely lacking in potash. Since they are well adapted to the use of fertilizer and since many crops may be grown upon them, the

proper rotation of crops, with attention to leguminous plants, and the use of the right kinds of fertilizer at the proper time will supply and build up in the soil the lacking ingredients.

The building up of worn out lands is one of the principal problems of Princess Anne County. We have a farm demonstration agent in this county whose duty it is and who will consider it a privilege to instruct the farmers along this and other agricultural lines.

Livestock.

During the past two decades, there has been a steady decrease in the number of sheep in the county. The number has dropped from 4,915 in 1900 to 3,150 in 1922, a decrease of approximately 36 per cent.

The county shows no increase in the number of hogs from 1900 to 1922, but, to the contrary, shows a decrease of 16 per cent. During this period, there has been an average increase of 20.6 per cent. in the number of hogs in the State. This county should have an increase greater than the average for the State, as a whole, since it is one of the most suitable places in the State for the raising of swine.

Princess Anne County produces almost no beef cattle; practically all attention being given to the raising of dairy cows. We note that, in 1910, there were 1,361 dairy cows in the county; and in 1922, there were 3,160, or an increase of approximately 148 per cent. For this period, the increase in the value of dairy products was from \$14,352 to \$89,949—proportionately, a much more marked advance than in the number of dairy cows. These facts tend to indicate that better stock is being used, and that the number of "boarders" in the dairy herds is being decreased.

From the standpoint of farm management standards, Princess Anne is on a moderately stocked basis, 38 per cent. below the level. As shown in a preceding chapter, instead of having the required 12,065 animal units, the county has only 7,485, or 62 per cent. of the required number.

These combined facts indicate that there is a necessity for Princess Anne County to go more extensively into the live-stock business, especially with reference to swine and sheep.

With the increase of live-stock, would come a more balanced system of agriculture, as the fertile condition of the soil would be better maintained. Besides the value of the fertilizer thus obtained, a good profit could be secured by the proper sale of the animal products. Thus, we see that more fertile soil, better crops, and more wealth would be the result of such a move.

Farm Tenancy.

Out of every 100 farms in Princess Anne County, approximately 28 are operated by tenants. There are only 25 counties in the State that have a larger amount of farm tenancy. The average percentage of

farm tenancy for the State is 25.6; so the showing of Princess Anne is somewhat worse than the general average.

The deplorable feature about the situation, though, is that the white tenant farmers make up 232 of the total of 362, and the negroes are only 130 in number.

As stated in a previous chapter, tenancy in its best forms may be a good institution, it being a means of transferring land to those who are best able to cultivate it. In many parts of the country, the tenant farmers are usually those who are trying to save up enough to become owners. In the South, it is different. Here, the tenant class is usually composed of those who are lacking in industry, thrift and education. There are many such as the negro who, as tenants under the supervision of their landlord, are better off than otherwise.

Some of the things that block the way to ownership in Princess Anne, and elsewhere, are ignorance, indolence and the lack of higher ideals.

Education is the best remedy for this situation. Compulsory education laws must be enforced, if education is to be effective. Ideals of ownership from every possible source should be broad-cast to those who tend towards a "tenant caste."

Cooperative Marketing.

The farmers in the past paid what was asked when they bought, and were compelled to accept what was offered when they sold. This, coupled with the problem of marketing the product at the least overhead expense, constitutes the principal problem of the farmer to-day. A much greater progress has been made in farming methods than has been made in the improvement of market facilities.

"Farming has become a commercial enterprise. It has become commercial by right of the fact that more people now live in the cities than live in the country. These city people must have the products of the farm. There must be some systematic way of getting farm products to them." Thus says an authority on agriculture in an article on cooperative marketing in a recent number of the Tri-State Tobacco Grower.

Cooperative marketing seems to be the only real solution to the farmer's marketing problem. It has met with great success in several of the Pacific States.

The Eastern Shore Produce Exchange is one of the most successful examples of cooperative marketing of farm products in the United States. The agricultural conditions of Princess Anne County are practically the same as those of the Eastern Shore. Practically the same crops are raised and about the same marketing facilities are available. Thus, there is no reason why Princess Anne cannot have a similar organization. Such an organization would cause better production, standardization, distribution and merchandising of the products of its members.

Illiteracy.

It has been found that in 1920, there were 10,171 persons in Princess Anne County over ten years of age. Of this number, 1,253, or 12.3 per cent. were illiterates; i. e., could neither read nor write even their names. There are many others who are practically illiterate but who are not so classified by the Census. Of the 1,253 illiterates, 317 were whites and 936 were negroes. There has been considerable improvement since 1910, 21.1 per cent. of all above the age of ten being illiterate in that year.

The majority of the illiterates of Princess Anne County are above school age. Compulsory education is the only permanent remedy for illiteracy. It is true that much of the illiteracy among the grown-ups may be eliminated by such facilities as the night school and the part-time school, but, nevertheless, total illiteracy cannot be wiped out unless the child is educated from the ground up. Illiteracy cannot be smothered out at once, but will require many years of hard work by the educated people. It is the duty of the parents to see that their children of school age attend school for the full term. The compulsory education law on our statute books is an attempt to wipe out illiteracy. Its enforcement is the only adequate solution to this problem.

Schools.

Although much progress is being made by the schools of Princess Anne County, there still remain a few unsolved problems that stand out as barriers to further advance. Chief among these are: (1) Finances, (2) length of term, (3) attendance, (4) consolidation and transportation, and (5) teachers.

Finance is the main one of these problems, the solution of the others more or less depending upon its satisfactory adjustment. The chief source of school revenue is from a school tax provided for by the constitution. These school funds are distributed on a basis of school population. This system of distribution is very unfair. Under this system, a county with a low tax rate and a county with a high tax rate, both having the same school population, will receive the same amount of school funds. Many of the counties of the State have the maximum school levy, which does not provide them with sufficient school funds.

The standardized schools of the county have a term of nine months, but the negro schools and many of the white one and two-room schools have a term of only seven months. Since it is necessary to have a school term of nine months in a high school for an efficient school system, it is certainly necessary to have at least a nine months term in the one and two-room schools. The school tax rate is the same throughout the magisterial district, and it is no more than fair that all of the schools of that district should have the same school term of nine months.

From the chapter on schools, it may be seen that Princess Anne County ranks 65th in the State in the percentage of school population attending school. This constitutes the cause of one of the greatest wastes of both money and energy in the county. This condition should be bettered, and the only way this can be done is by the enforcement of our compulsory education laws.

In 1910, there were 22 one-room schools in the county. Now there are only 17, of which 11 are colored. It is impossible in a county like Princess Anne to do away with all of these one-room schools; but some of them, as well as some of the two and three-room schools, should be consolidated with the larger ones. The merging of these schools has been made possible by our ever-increasing improvement of good roads. Sufficient means of transportation should be supplied to transport the children to and from these larger schools.

It used to be that the poorest teachers of the State were found in its rural schools. Although all of the counties of the State are attempting to do away with their weak teachers, some still remain. The schools of the county are not doing their duty to the children as long as they contain inefficient teachers.

Roads.

Princess Anne County has been backward in the construction of roads, but during the past two years much has been done to better this condition. However, there still remains much room for development along this line.

Princess Anne has one concrete State highway, route no. 10, connecting Virginia Beach with Norfolk, thereby providing the county with a good road to Richmond, and thence to other parts of the State. Lynnhaven District of the county has recently bonded itself in order that it might have good roads. These roads being almost completed, all points in this district find themselves connected with the State highway by splendid sand clay-gravel roads. The federal government is soon to start to work upon the construction of a concrete highway from Virginia Beach to Cape Henry, thereby providing a hard surface road from Fort Storey to Norfolk. This road is to connect up with the Lynnhaven District roads.

In spite of these various evidences of progress along this line, the roads to many points of the county are impassable at times.

The general progress of the county is dependent in a large measure upon good roads. Some of the resulting features of them are: Better cooperation, school consolidation, better marketing of crops and better business advantages to the people of the county. The modern highway means less illiteracy, improved social life, increased property valuation, and lower market-costs to the farmer.

Princess Anne is beginning to get out of the mud and on to a firm foundation of prosperity, thanks to those who have advocated and

worked hard for good roads. In spite of the objections raised by many people of the county and the cries of hard times, it is evident that instead of causing a higher tax rate, good roads in the end will cause an improved economic condition, through the financial benefits which they bring.

The present age demands good roads. The advent of the automobile, the truck and farm machinery have made them necessary. He who opposes good roads opposes progress.

The solution of this problem depends upon the education of the people, whereby they may be fully informed and convinced of the necessity and desirability of good roads. When this has been accomplished, a plan for the financing and constructing of good roads will be forthcoming.

Tax Reform.

Taxation is a State wide problem, and its solution depends upon the whole state, rather than upon any particular part of it. As stated in a previous chapter, the problem in Virginia, seems to be principally one of assessment.

Little attention is given the provision of the State Constitution, providing for the assessment of property at its "fair market value." No standard is enforced by the State for assessment; hence the local assessors naturally set their own standard. As a result there are almost as many different standards for assessment in the State as there are counties.

By such a method of assessment, many counties are able to and do have part of their taxes paid by other counties. This, in many instances, is nothing more than an unjust exploitation of one county by another.

Not only does such inequality of assessment exist among the different counties, but it is also prevalent among the individual property owners of the same county.

Such exploitation, as the above, is due to the fact that there never has been and never can be satisfactory assessment made by purely local authorities. There must be some central authority which shall have the power to organize and control both the state and local tax system. The tax commission or some similar authority has already been successful in a great many states that have been through the experiences that Virginia is now having.

The problems of Princess Anne County with regard to taxation are about the same as those of the State at large. It is a rural county in a rural state.

The Virginia General Assembly, in a recent session, provided for the giving of more time to the administration of tax laws by the State Tax Board. However, they failed to create a full-time tax commission which would have the power to formulate and supervise the enforce-

ment of tax laws worthy of this great state. Let us hope that before the next session of the General Assembly adjourns, more constructive attention will be given this vital problem of state finance.

A Backward Step.

In spite of the good work done by the Public Health Unit and the Farm and Home Demonstration Agents of Princess Anne County, this work has been discontinued by action of the board of County Supervisors. The value of these three phases of public welfare work to the county cannot be doubted. A resumé of the work done by them since their advent in the county may be seen in the chapter on "Evidences of Progress" in this bulletin.

Farm demonstration agents are the paid agricultural field force of the State. They are contributing factors in causing greater diversification, introduction of new crops, better methods of tillage, more intelligent soil management, and improved livestock and seeds, all of which have resulted in the wonderful advance of Southern agriculture.

The Home demonstration agents and the Public Health Unit have also been highly contributory to progress in the South, and will be still more so in the future, if given a fair chance. The scope of Home Demonstration Work covers everything that has to do with the home. Special attention is given to the teaching of gardening, butter making, canning, poultry raising, improved methods for the preservation of foods, sewing, the remodeling, renovation and care of the home, account keeping, budget making, etc. It is an important phase of practical education much needed in Princess Anne County, along with the nation as a whole.

The purpose of the Public Health Unit is to improve health and sanitation in the country. It is only by an official organization of this type that the machinery of health improvement may be effectively administered. The program of the Public Health Unit includes all health activities. Particular attention is given to health education. There is an abundance of work in every county in Virginia to fully occupy the time of a county health officer and public health nurse who make up the Public Health Unit. The public health nurse is a social worker. One of her duties is to see that adequate medical and hospital treatment is secured for all indigent persons. She is supposed to help in the inspection and correction of defects in the school children. The country children of pre-school age; the public health nurse is almost indispensable. She can assist in the examination and correction of the defects of these children of pre-school age and can also give much pre-natal instruction. In dealing with tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, the public health nurse is also of great service.

With the distressingly inadequate medical service available in the rural sections of our county, state and nation, the need for a public health unit is imperative.

In doing away with these three forms of public welfare work, the county has wiped out three important phases of instruction, education, and supervision. These three institutions should be permanent in every county. The County Supervisors should not have the power to discontinue their work. In abolishing this work, which is so important to the welfare and progress of the county, the most severe backward step, that has been evidenced in years, has been made. It is to be hoped that in the near future these three agencies will be restored in a strengthened form which will insure them for all time to come.

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